

Netherlands notebook

Everything in triplicate

Anybody who knows anything about education in the Netherlands knows that it is exceedingly complex. The education system reflects the basic social contract which holds the country together. Everything comes in triplicate—a Roman Catholic system, a Protestant system, and a neutral state system. The legal structure provides a complicated framework within which these underlying social tensions can be accommodated: with a highly centralized system of curriculum control and inspection to prevent the diffusion of power and influence to the religious communities from causing the whole educational enterprise to fall apart.

Add to this the paradoxes of contemporary Dutch society—the contrast between the apparent stability of the present social order, on the one hand, and the radicalism of many groups within society (for example, in the Roman Catholic Church), on the other; the contrast between a highly self-conscious democratic tradition on the one hand, and the hierarchical organization of education and professional status on the other—and it will be seen that the education system in the Netherlands is at the crossroads of social and political change.

All of which has a bearing on Dutch secondary education, and in particular on the attempt to introduce a comprehensive middle school for the age range 12 to 16. (It was not until about 1970 that I went on my flying visit to Holland last week.)

System under fire

Traditionally, post-primary education has been rigidly divided. At the end of the Dutch primary stage there is a choice between two kinds of secondary school: a grammar school which takes about 15 per cent of the population; two types of superior secondary modern school preparing pupils for various kinds of professional and technical training; and for the remainder (about half the age group) a lower vocational school leading on to compulsory part-time day release beyond the statutory leaving age of 16.

This is the system, copper fastened and brass bound; the teachers' unions are geared to it; the career and academic prospects of the students are geared to it. But, increasingly, the suspicion spreads

that this is not the best pattern. The validity of the unofficial 11-plus, which scales down demand for the grammar school—there is no formal selection process—is questioned. In 1968, after five years of negotiation and preparation, a new all-embracing law—the Almamula law—was passed, bringing the separate tracks of secondary education under the same legal umbrella, and facilitating movement from one to another. But the rest of the apparatus of separation remained, and while more bilateral and multilateral school experiments have come into being, the conviction has grown that a more organic kind of integration is needed.

The outcome of this conviction in the early 1970s was a suggestion by the then minister of education, a Roman Catholic Christian Democrat, on the conservative side of the Dutch political divide, that what was needed was a comprehensive middle school. In the somewhat tentative form in which it was then advanced this suggestion was accepted without undue controversy (for any sudden action) and the ground was further prepared for far-reaching change in the system with something like bipartisan support.

Then, in 1973, a change of government brought a new Labour Party minister of education (also a Roman Catholic), who not only espoused the middle school as his own prescription for secondary reform, but also linked it firmly to the socialist policies of his party, thereby frightening off the rest of the political and educational world.

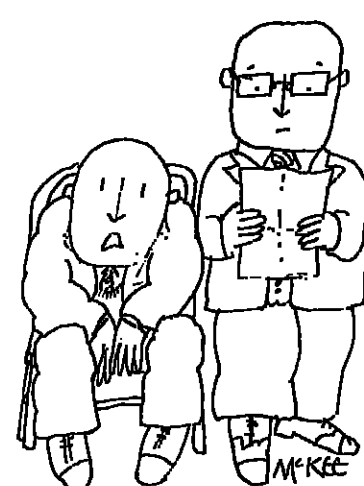
In retrospect it can be seen how in Holland the sequence of events in the 1960s has been reproduced. The elements of an educational consensus which, in the early 1960s, was carrying Sir Edward Boyle (as he then was) away from the traditional separated secondary pattern, was inevitably weakened during the Labour governments of 1964 and 1970 when attitudes hardened; the arrival of the hard-line Mrs Thatcher as Opposition education spokesman coincided with Edward Short's determination to settle the comprehensive question by legislation, thus ensuring a full-blown political confrontation.

Professor Jos van Kemenade, the Dutch Minister of Education, has shaken things up by his unwillingness to allow his government's precarious parliamentary position to prevent long-term educational planning. With his two junior ministers, he has set his mind to a wide-ranging review of future policy with the grand title of *Contours of the future education system in the Netherlands* which envisages a three-stage school system:

—a primary school from four to 12, merging the existing, separate, nursery and primary systems;

—a middle school for all from 12 to 16;

—a high school for those over 16 in three departments, academic and senior and junior vocational.



"To think, young Donald, I didn't know he could even spell mercury."

Reform—and change

There are many radical aspects to this in the Dutch context. The cost would be enormous—and education already absorbs 28 per cent of the Dutch national education budget—and as the ministers themselves recognize, it will mean "putting a knife into the whole social system". Not the least remarkable aspect of the policy is the assumption that around the year 1985, following the decision to raise the statutory leaving age from 16 to 18, Professor van Kemenade has set up a committee to preside over the middle school innovation, known as ICM—six full-time educators with various backgrounds in different types of secondary schools—led by Herman Jakobs, his close associate from before the time he became minister. It was at the invitation of Mr Jakobs and his colleagues that a small group of foreign visitors joined in a three-day conference at Leiden, in eastern Holland, last week to discuss ICM's plans and prospects.

This, if nothing else, will be a major change in the Netherlands. It is not yet clear that the Dutch responsibility—there has already been a long and arduous process of making sure they are still there—but if the ICM and the Ministry of Education can implant the notion of professional autonomy in the highly centralized, narrowly divided, Dutch educational scene, there is no knowing where the future will lead.

Long road ahead

What is clear is that anyone who believes that education systems in decentralized countries are hard to change, should not fall into the error of supposing that more centralization would make it easier. There is a long way to go in the Netherlands before a unified secondary education system can even be rationally considered as a policy. The first task of ICM is to provide some material on which the beginning. All the other intricacies remain—the character and location of the existing secondary school buildings, the difficulties inherent in a protracted transition when education are obscured by the distortions of coexistence. Professor van Kemenade's plan is aimed at the year 2000, and he will need all of 25 years to realize it.

It has always seemed a peculiarly English illusion, which we have

preserved in most of the comprehensive debate, to suppose that the argument about reorganization can be separated from the argument about curriculum. What the Netherlands experience suggests is that this illusion may have been useful, even if it has owed more to self-deception than to logic. No one can doubt that the curriculum consequences of going comprehensive will catch up with the English in the end; nor yet that this is what the controversy about the single 16-plus examination is all about. But by taking the argument in stages the English have made it a little bit more manageable. The Dutch, with splendid candour, are trying to do the whole thing in one go, and in so doing, are mobilizing all the latent opposition from inside the system, as well as the political opposition of those whose professional lives it is to oppose.

The most important aspect of the Dutch experiment is the full willingness to trust the teachers. The 15 experimental schools will plan their own curriculum within wide guidelines laid down by ICM and the Ministry of Education. (Not all of them are experimenting over the whole range of subjects.) The burden of the innovative work will fall heavily on the teachers—the schools are getting extra staff to make it possible. There is a great deal of talk about support services and consultants, but if the ICM carry through with their plans, the teachers are going to play a key role.

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indoctrination scare after teenagers' trip to the Red House

Patricia Rowan

Workers' Revolutionary Party, but a well known for their stance on the left, Mr Batesby is in fact a member of the Red House and is a television producer, named by Irene Gerst as one of her interrogators.

About 15 children from Hackney and Islington, most of them 14 or 15 years old, travelled up together in one minibus. It was while they were on the journey up that this group was told for the first time that their weekend destination was White Meadows (which was of course the previous name of the Red House before the WRP took over).

Everybody arriving was completely searched by Mrs Batesby, the children claim. Combs, nail files and diaries were taken away—anything, the children were told, which the police could have planted. Several of the children said that the weekend had been arranged by a Young Socialist youth club. It appears that the invitation to a weekend school in the country was first issued at a disco evening.

Though the Labour Party still run their own Young Socialist movement, it is widely believed that many Young Socialist youth clubs are now organized by extreme left-wing groups, such as the WRP. Certainly just what sort of clubs were running the weekend was unclear to Hackney social service department when a 16-year-old girl in their care approached the social worker who is in constant contact with her. (The girl does not live with her parents or in a children's home but has financial support from the social services.)

She asked if she could go on the country weekend to Derbyshire which was being arranged by a youth organization for deprived children. An adult from the youth club, in Whitton Road, Shoreditch, told her and the social worker to the department to make the case.

"On the face of it," said a Hackney Council spokesman, "it seemed a reasonable request and it was thought that she would benefit from such a weekend. It was decided to contribute £10 towards her expenses."

They were able to pay this under section one of the Children and Young Persons Act since the girl was in their care. This was not the case with two other children at the weekend.

Harry Golombek

indeed capitalism, meant. One of the lecturers was reported to be called Roy Batesby. Mr Batesby is in fact a member of the Red House and is a television producer, named by Irene Gerst as one of her interrogators.

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The Red House: children were told it was called "White Meadows".

club, who live with their parents but who also asked to go on the trip. Hackney social services could not finance them, but referred them to the Inner London Education Authority's district educational welfare officer on the Thursday before the weekend, and asked if they had any cash to help them.

The two children, a boy and girl, both aged 14, came from families in difficulties and already in contact with both educational welfare officers and social services. There was a small local fund available of £100 a year in the division, provided by the London parochial charities to help in these sort of things.

Since the weekend was organized by a youth organization, and the officer was satisfied with the word of a professional colleague and in any case when she knew the children would benefit from a weekend away, it was decided to provide £5 for each of them.

She heard afterwards that both the children had been bored, though there was a hint of excitement at the earlier publicity they had heard about the Red House. She subsequently heard from Hackney social services what sort of weekend it had been.

The Hackney social worker, it is fair to say, reported that the 16-year-old girl they had paid for had benefited from her weekend away in contact with other people.

"If the child did benefit," commented Mr Stephen Scott, chairman of Hackney social services committee, "then on these grounds I have no objections to make."

"If it was the Red House they went to, and if the WRP were to arrange a weekend for deprived children, then that is all right too."

But if their motives were other it is a different matter, or even if their motives were good, why should they resort to such subterfuge?

"I have given the strictest instructions to the director of social services that if any such approach is made in the future, there would have to be the strictest possible investigation and it would have to have my personal sanction."

At the Red House this week the warden Mr Batesby, denied that they had had a recent weekend for children. If people in the village and the landlord of the local pub, The Swanmore Arms, had seen children about in recent weekends it was probably when families had come over and brought their own children, which it was always possible to do.

"Certainly," he said, "we're not lecturing to three-year-olds." They had a youth movement, he said, "just like the Labour Party have Young Socialists", but that was for 17-year-olds and upwards.

Currently at the Red House, extensions are being built and new drives laid. The rooms are furnished sparsely with carpets, chairs, sofas, armchairs, and bunk beds, convenient for those family parties.

In one of the rooms this week a class of adults, described by Mr Batesby as "working people from all over the country", were getting the same lecture on "capital". It may have gone down better with them than with the children, but even the dedicated WRP leaders may have sensed that they were not altogether winning the hearts and minds of the young with a concentrated diet of lectures.

Next time, they promised, they could go to the seaside, for a week at Morecambe.

Safety at work?

Gateshead Technical College became the first educational "victim" of factory inspectors under the new Health and Safety at Work Act. Mark Vaughan reports. page 3

Waiting on the lucky dip

Frances Stadlen looks at the history of urban aid, its aims and those who criticize or benefit from it. page 8

What is a folksong?

Dominique Enright talks to Roy Palmer. page 24

Bullock plus One

In the second part of this three-week series, Joslyn Owen writes on the possibilities for innovation post-Bullock; Alan Little criticizes the lack of response from the DES; John Rennie asks whether the report has reached its intended audience; and June Derrick explores some of the key language questions looked at by the Bullock Committee. page 21-23

TES Extra: Swimming pools and PE equipment

pages 41-48

Books, pages 25-28

Kitty Mervin on Volody and Elide; Geoffrey Parkinson on deviance, children's literature, politics, German textbooks. Resources 29-31

Gillian Thomas on educational toys at the Brighton Toy Fair.

Yakbak, page 32

Stephanie Ward and Fred Sedgewick on children as people; N. F. Large on farm visits.

Features, page 33

Gillian Thomas on Gertrude Baldwin's method of teaching reading.

Arts reviews, pages 36-37

John Peter on theatre; Michael Church on television; Hilary Finch on Europe; Cantat; David Blewitt on records; June Hoadley on a Schools Council; even the dedicated WRP leaders may have sensed that they were not altogether winning the hearts and minds of the young with a concentrated diet of lectures.

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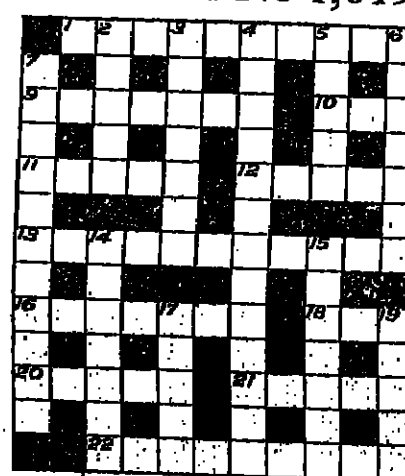
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Crossword No 1,019



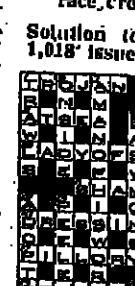
Across

- 1 A smart clothes line (5, 6).
- 2 Evidently no amateur remedy (7).
- 3 Suppose there's no tie! (5).
- 4 Yet the eleventh man may carry his hat (4, 3).
- 5 The beginning of the action (3, 5).

Down

- 1 Flying castles (5).
- 2 At the House, however, is a person of degree (7).
- 3 One can see such round shoulders not only in the Isles (8, 5).
- 4 The old prisoners didn't play golf with them (5).
- 5 Stumble and spill the petrol (7).
- 6 Result of a timely atom bomb? (5, 6).
- 7 Decoratively it's not a bit extreme (6, 5).
- 8 A cigar is smoked without letting oneself go (7).
- 9 Secret extraction (7).
- 10 Karabit not necessarily Welsh (5).
- 11 Not, however, a name for a boat race crew (5).

Solution to Puzzle No 1,018 issue 6,276.



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Chess

The Two Bishops

The poet who wrote so fluently about a garden being a lovesome thing should have reserved his endowments for two Bishops. Of all the pieces on the board, their action in conjunction has always seemed to me the most graceful and aesthetically pleasing. That this also goes with power is a sort of bonus that makes the game more interesting.

Formidable as they are in the middle game when they can, for example, annihilate enemy resistance on the Kingside by their concerted force, they are even stronger when the ending is reached and the diagonals are cleared.

Consider the following game in which a pair of Bishops grow in strength from move to move until the end game is reached when they are all-powerful. It was played recently in the Hamilton-Russell Cup competition for London clubs with Henry Mutkin representing the RAC and I myself the Athenaeum.

Ray Lopez, Steinfz Defence

White: H. G. Mutkin
Black: H. Golombek

Chess

The Two Bishops



knocking. To have to carry on in this way, and queue up and hang about, for no better reason than that the M.T. management think that the M.T. can somehow get a minority of advance bookers for an extra couple of quid is absurd. It can only make it more of a hassle to make an expedition to the South Bank shrine.

The ticket prices in this crazy plan on the ground, for the normal difference in ticket prices due to the difference because all seats are as good as each other. Some other method, say, say, must be devised to enable some seats to be sold for more and others for less. Therefore a new inconvenience must be deliberately imposed on most of the audience to justify charging more to those who contract out of this contrived hurdle-race. This simply will not work.

Mr Peter Stevens, general administrator of the theatre, writing in *The Times* on Tuesday, committed a lame defence with the assurance that could be discarded if "people really do not like it" and "they might think that what was at issue was some great reform, the first effects of which might be unpredictable but which deserves a fair chance. It is nothing of the sort. It is just a bad idea."

The effect of these three propositions is to shift the balance of overseas students toward those from the rich, and industrialized, developed, countries and away from overseas students from the poorer developing countries. These students are mostly those from countries which most need technical skills taught in further education and, at a higher level, in the polytechnic and larger technical colleges to help develop their economies.

The T&S policy seems, therefore, to be one of aid to the richest, which, contrasts with the Government's White Paper on overseas aid, *Aid to the Poorest*. The proposed policy is one, which can only lower the position which the

With regard to reports this week that the Government may be considering huge increases in the differential fee—making it from two to five times the fee charged to home students—it is difficult to imagine any serious support for such a scheme, certainly not in these columns. —Editor

PATRICIA COCKS,
Chairman,
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Consultative Committee,
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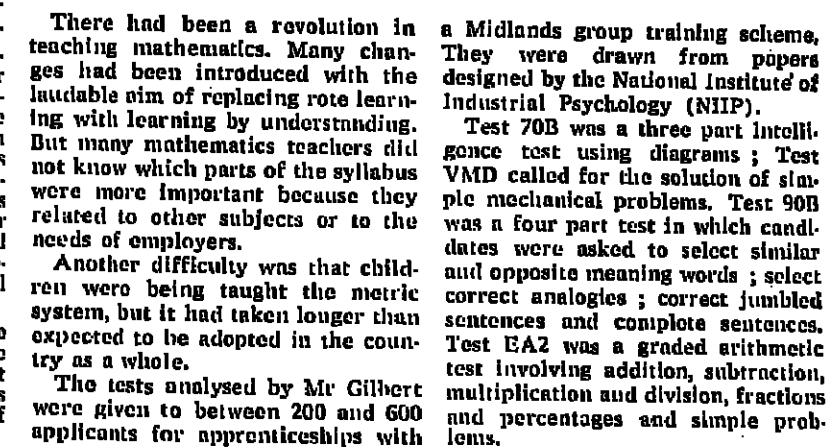
Under the CLEA proposals, no in-service training would be mandatory, as it is now, but authorities want to make it optional.

The DES has asked Gateshead for all the documents relating to the inspections, the notices and orders.

A spokesman for the Health and Safety Commission said that notices or orders were not complied with, Gateshead could be prosecuted. Penalties included unlimited fines and/or up to two years' imprisonment for representatives of the local authority.

Irish forge ahead

organizations met to discuss the CLEA attitude last week and we all felt they were being far too vague and philosophical.



WOLSEY HALL OXFORD OX2 6PR

PATRICIA COCKS,
Chairman,
Westminster and Camden
Consultative Committee,
57 Clifton Hill,
London NW8.

Under the CREA proposals, national in-service training would be voluntary, as it is now, but authorities want to make it compulsory for all teachers.

...to stop teachers
...courses during school
...whenever possible.
...light 'CHEA' ...

● Traditional voluntary activities which depend on the keenness of individual teachers.

organizations met to discuss the CLEA attitude last week and we all felt they were being far too vague and philosophical.

WOLSEY HALL OXFORD OX2 6PR

It's over—but new clash begins

The Tyndale inquiry is over, but not the Tyndale clash. Today Mr Terry Ellis and his five teachers will decide whether to insist on going back to the school immediately after next week's half-term holiday.

Their decision will depend on whether Dr Eric Brilant, the ILEA education officer, can assure them that the school's managers will suspend their own functions for the time being. Both managers and staff have been invited by the schools subcommittee to take no part in Tyndale's affairs until it has received the inquiry report and a decision made. The managers' first response has been to say that they cannot ignore their "constitutional obligations".

County Hall expect they will have to wait up to eight weeks for the report—the result of 71 days of evidence and

argument in which more than two million words were spoken.

But there is no real basis for this belief. When the inquiry closed on Tuesday Mr Robin Auld, QC, the chairman, told the other lawyers privately that he had no idea how long it would take him.

In an exchange with counsel during the last few hours of the proceedings Mr Auld revealed that he will not only make findings of fact, but make "value judgments on those findings".

Mrs Anne Page, Islington Council's ILEA member, urges that the authority—who have already stated they will publish Mr Auld's report—should make it clear now that they will not edit or abridge the public version. She also wants the report to be made public at the same time as it goes to the parties involved in the dispute.

A curious episode in the Tyndale affair which was not mentioned at the inquiry came to light this week—an alleged involvement by the Special Branch.

Mrs Irene Chowles, the deputy headmistress, said two detectives visited her home at Kingsbury, Middlesex before the inquiry. They questioned her about the possible involvement of extremist political groups.

Mrs Chowles's solicitor later established that the detectives were not from the local police. Her story appears to tie in with earlier allegations by another of the junior school staff, who said he was told at Islington police station that all matters relating to Tyndale were being handled by the Special Branch, who were concerned about the possible exploitation of the dispute by extremists.

Teachers: what the six had in common

Six "perfectly independent people" with only two things in common—a job at William Tyndale Junior School and broadly similar views about education shared by thousands of other teachers.

That was how barrister Mr Stephen Sedley asked Mr Robin Auld, chairman of the inquiry, to see Mr Terry Ellis, the headmaster, and the five teachers allied with him in what Mr Sedley called the siege of Tyndale.

In a nine-hour final speech covering virtually the whole of the evidence, Mr Sedley sought to distribute the blame between the six other parties to the dispute. From the evidence, he built up this picture:

Mrs Dolly Walker: embittered because the staff rejected her traditionalist views, she manipulated the managers into believing there was widespread parental discontent with the school.

The managers: one by one, most of them joined in a campaign to

remove the head by improper means, and used press leaks to discredit the staff and damage the school.

Islington Labour councillors: they used the situation to further their attempts to wrest control of local school curriculum from the Inner London Education Authority.

Mrs Irene Chowles, the deputy head: left to touch in her own way, she privately attacked the head and the staff to parents and to the district inspector.

Miss Brenda Hart, the Tyndale infants' head: determined that her school should not become a target, she attacked the junior staff to the divisional office without warning them first.

The ILEA: instead of acting firmly when they could, they allowed their hands to be tied by backdoor dealings with a group of managers.

The inquiry had been repeatedly told that the dispute had nothing to do with the rival merits of progressive and traditional education, and it was no part of its task to choose between them. But the dispute which has brought it about is entirely concerned with that very conflict of ideas.

It had arisen, said Mr Sedley, from Mrs Dolly Walker's hostility to fashionable methods, which she described as half-baked theories; and to her attachment to time-honoured methods of reward and punishment.

Because the Tyndale staff did not accept her ideas, "rejected, or still worse, ignored them", Mrs Walker became bitter. It was that which drove her to act against them and against the school.

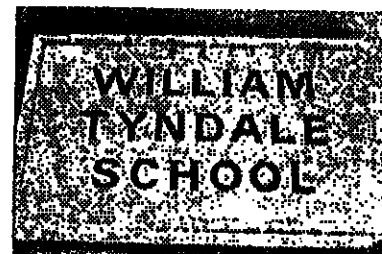
He added that right up to the inquiry Mrs Walker believed that any opposition to her educational views must be politically grounded. Mrs Walker's counsel had sought "sedulously and thoroughly" to question Mr Ellis and Mr Hadow about their political views as though these were relevant to their educational practices.

There was evidence that much of the "ideological slurring" of the staff originated by Mrs Walker had in the end been taken up by the managers. It was now clear that from early in 1974, some managers were being manipulated by her.

In July, 1974, three of them were already meeting ILEA divisional staff and asking about the possibility of an inquiry or reorganization of the school to remove the head. They were told that a new head had to be given a year to prove himself.

But by the new year, said Mr Sedley, the school had greatly improved. The most important contribution to the path then taken by the man-

London inquiry Week 15



Report by Mark Jackson

gers was the appointment of Mrs Elizabeth Hoodless, wife of Islington's leading Labour politician, in January, 1975. Without seeing the school or talking to the head, within a few weeks she had arranged through her husband for the three managers, who had been involved in the earlier moves, to see Mr Harvey Hinds, chairman of the schools subcommittee, confidentially.

Whatever the three managers had been pressing for at their meeting, the district inspector's report which resulted made it clear that there were no educational reasons for interfering. The school roll, which the group had alleged was falling alarmingly, had dropped marginally since the previous October.

Mr Hinds had countenanced petitions and resolutions when he should "have read them the riot act".

The staff had not hit back in any way until the managers meeting in May, 1975, when they found themselves faced with what amounted to a vote of no confidence.

In seeking to extend their managerial powers and to occupy "grey areas" the managers had been encouraged by Islington borough council's education advisory committee who appeared interested in establishing a "borough-centred control of curriculum and methods".

Mrs Anne Page, the borough council's ILEA representative and also the committee's chairman, had "formed a link in the chain of inquiry behind the school's back".

Defending the action of the staff in striking when the first ILEA inspection of the school began in September, Mr Sedley said that it was "thoroughly understandable and not a matter for criticism". The staff had not been given enough information at the time to realize that the inquiry plan was to be run along fair and impartial lines.

Mr Sedley attacked the individual inspection reports on which the inspection's collective report was based, and sought to show that they seriously lacked objectivity.

The Inner London Education Authority had the last word at the inquiry on Tuesday, through their counsel, Mr Edward Davidson.

The inquiry had been forced on the authority, he said, after the breakdown in communication between the management and staff. That situation had been reached because Mr Terry Ellis, the headmaster, had ignored the advice given to him by the district inspector to "cool it" and because the

Managers: our children were not being taught

The Tyndale dispute was not about methods of education, but about whether teachers should teach, Mrs Tessa Moorhouse told Mr Robin Auld on behalf of the managers.

"The parents are complaining not about the way in which their children are being taught, but that they are not being taught."

The managers, she said, had been forced to act because Mr Terry Ellis would not accept that there was anything to criticize in how his school was being run and the authority would not take any action. The confrontation between the staff and the managers had not been created by the managers, but by the staff in trying to keep them out of the school.

The managers had acted as they did because they felt they were "the representatives of the parents and of community concern".

They had not, as alleged, conspired with part-time teacher Mrs Dolly Walker. On the contrary, they had fended her off in a way which might have opened them to criticism.

The managers had not tried to encourage parental discontent but had tried to support the staff. It was the ILEA who had allowed the situation to escalate, not only by their inaction, but by not giving advice and support to the managers.

In telling the inquiry that the school's educational standard was "no worse than those of any other school in Inner London", Mr

Bring back a watchdog inspectorate, the inquiry was urged by the first of the lawyers to address it last week. In his final speech for Mrs Dolly Walker, the part-time teacher who set off the Tyndale staffroom battles, Mr John Williams said the inspectors must keep a closer watch on teachers, especially those introducing progressive methods.

Mrs Walker had not made it clear whether he was referring to ILEA's inspectors or to local authority inspectorates throughout the country, attacked the inspectors' approach. "As it is understood by them, it is to be essentially supportive, rather than to take positive steps to lay down standards and to insist on corrections where they are required."

The Inspectorate must become a real inspectorate "and really must inspect". Headmasters introducing progressive methods must "not be left without careful surveillance early on".

Mr Williams said that Mrs Walker's value as a witness was

compromised himself by meeting a group of managers and was no longer free to be impartial was "grossly offensive".

But Mr Davidson agreed with some of the attacks made by Mr Stephen Sedley, counsel for the teachers, on allegations which the managers had raised with Mr Hinds and the role of Mrs Elizabeth Hoodless.

He condemned the teachers' strike as a "wilful attempt" to



The beginning: picketing staff 1975.

Condoover helps the blind to help themselves

by Spencer

Condoover Hall is a handsome Elizabethan house in the Shropshire countryside about five miles from Shrewsbury. But most of its 100 rooms cannot see the grounds or the trimmed lawns and hedges, because they are

blind. There has been a school for children with additional handicaps since the Second World War, the first of its kind. It is the Royal National Institute for the Blind and of its 110 pupils, 100 are blind and 10 are physically handicapped. The rest have disabilities such as brain damage, epilepsy or behaviour problems.

Condoover has been a school for children with additional handicaps since the Second World War, the first of its kind. It is the Royal National Institute for the Blind and of its 110 pupils, 100 are blind and 10 are physically handicapped. The rest have disabilities such as brain damage, epilepsy or behaviour problems.

Evidence had been taken from the main building, which is run almost as separate units. One for the physically handicapped has new buildings, and another for the blind, which is housed in four large, separate buildings.

Condoover started as an experiment for four children in 1945. The main school is for primary-age pupils. Some come to Condoover in their early teens, but they are blinded by accident.

The school is divided into family units of eight children who are after by a housemother. The emphasis is placed on the child's self-care aspects. Mr

Condoover, the deputy head, said: "We try to get the child to do things without help when we've failed. An emphasis on self-care is important. We just want to know where the child might be good at."

Teaching and care staff have to operate, keeping constant on their charges, assessing progress. The teachers work in extra 15 hours a week outside school hours to keep in touch with children, helping in clubs, and social activities. "With a child, a lot of the education takes place outside the classroom," said Mr Tony

Condoover, the children, in classes by IQ rather than by age. Formal lessons, including physical education, music and numeracy, Mr Burt says vital for them to have a sense of systematic lessons. The children are less structured and choose from a range of activities, including archery, canoeing, and gardening.

Language development is an important and given high priority in the timetable. Apart from formal lessons in class, the children are encouraged to understand movement and directions—and to be mobile.

Some of the children who come from hospital have a vocabulary of a dozen nouns or two verbs.

"You have a stock of verbal material. You can't move," said Mr Condoover. "You can't hope to visit the shops."

Condoover has the idea that a high literacy rate should be added. About a third of the school has a reading age of 10 or less.

Pathways, the difficulties of communication are more acute for the children learn some language, either signs, if they are deaf, or finger language if they are blind, in which letters are put out on their hands.

Some of the Condoover children are able to learn what they are a social vocabulary. They are unable to read, but they can recognize words such as "pull", "ladies" and "stop".

Condoover might be a model for the future. The school's managers, on the other hand, could be no more than a backup to the school's management. The school's managers, on the other hand, could be no more than a backup to the school's management.

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Athletics on the lawn at Condoover.

To help the transition from school to work, or adult training centre, or even hospital or home, the school has a full-time after care officer. He liaises with local authorities two years before the pupil leaves school, meeting parents, local careers and welfare officers to discuss the

child's prospects. He also sees the children every Monday so he can watch their progress. The children visit their new homes or centres before they leave the school. Out of the 20 or so children who leave every year, six or seven will go into "open" employment. This

means they will work in a factory doing routine jobs with able-bodied people. Most go to adult training centres. Before they are finally turned out into the world, the more able pupils go to assessment centres like Hethersett, run by the RNIB in Reigate.

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TES/L1

Any day now organizers of educational and social programmes throughout Britain will be told if they have won a place in the Home Office's annual lucky dip, the Urban Programme, now in its seventh year.

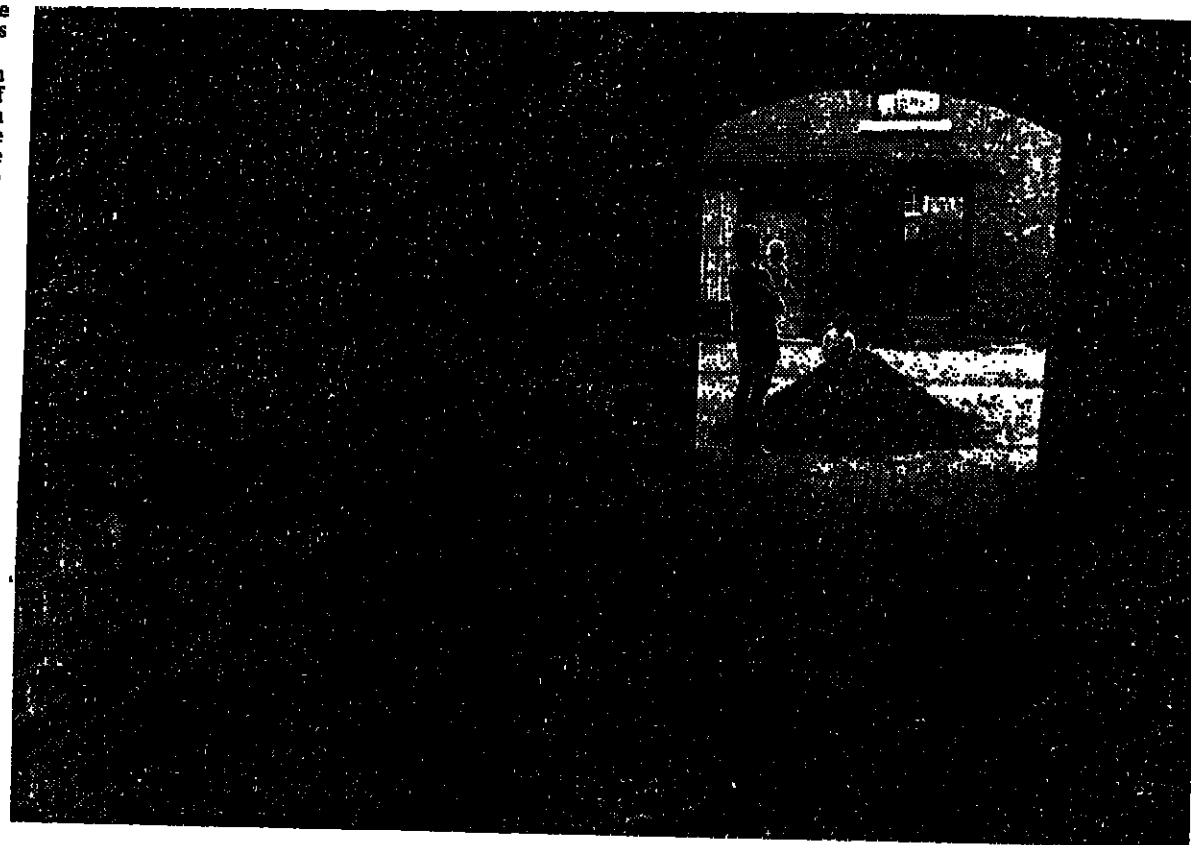
Even with the number of bids well down because of inflation, many of them will go away empty-handed. At least £14.4m worth of projects are up for consideration, but there is only £4m to go around.

Judging by demand, the Urban Programme is a popular form of government intervention. But both the idea and its execution have been the subject of criticism, some of it fair, most of it likely to go unheeded, and all of it bound up with the national debate on how to tackle urban deprivation. In this wider context, urban aid represents a tiny drop in an angry ocean.

It got off to a heady start in 1968 shortly after Enoch Powell's notorious "rivers of blood" speech and against a background of growing government concern about the state of the inner cities. The first of the 14 Home Office circulars issued to guide local authorities said that £25m was to be made available over four years. A further £40m was added in 1972, taking the programme up to 1976.

Each year about £5m worth of new projects have been costing the Government about £12m to keep going. By 1974 £22m of new money had been divided between more than 3,000 projects. Most money has been spent on capital schemes, although more revenue

Urban aid: little light in the darkness



Urban aid has faced a lot of criticism in the seven years since the programme was launched. It has been racked by confusion about its aims—who are the deprived? what should the money be used for? Even a Home Office minister has joined in, suggesting that the scheme should be scrapped. FRANCES STADLEN looks at the history of urban aid

youth leader who is renowned for his intuitive touch with disaffected adolescents, but notorious for his inability to present accounts, raised a few eyebrows and some sympathy for the local authority burdened with a percentage of the cost.

The money for urban aid comes, to the irritation of many local authorities, from the rate support grant pool. It involves an element of redistribution, because though all of them contribute to the pool, under the Local Government Grant (Social Need) Act of 1969, only authorities which need urban aid grants get them.

Although projects can be submitted for approval by voluntary organizations as well as by local authority departments, all applications are channelled through the local authority to the Urban Deprivation Unit at the Home Office. The Government pay 75 per cent of the grant given to each authority, who have to put on to individual projects, having made up the remaining 25 per cent themselves.

The financial liability of local authorities explains why the value of applications this year is down by half on those submitted in 1974.

It also reflects Home Office policy that the Urban Programme should be a local authority programme, open to local interpretation of deprivation, and subject to local ideas about how to tackle it.

This has, on occasion, led to allegations of abuse, of which the most recent and startling was the list of projects submitted by Liverpool last year. (TES December 12). They set aside proposals from voluntary organizations, which had been discussed at length, and submitted instead a list dominated by the authority's own costly projects.

Local authority vying continues to be encouraged without much attempt at coordination or direction by the Home Office despite the publication in May 1974 of the Joint Home Office and Birmingham Institute of Local Government report, *Local Government and Urban Deprivation*. This revealed how varied, confused and compartmentalized are the perceptions among local authority officers of urban deprivation.

With what may be the benefit of hindsight and of other people's opinions, the Home Office would

not now claim that urban aid can achieve anything much more than a little solid local gain here and there. Of the four prongs in the Home Office's strategy to tackle urban deprivation, however, it is still the one that comes in most often for charges of gimmickry and tokenism.

Of the others, Section 11 of the Local Government Act of 1966, which makes 75 per cent grants available to local authorities to employ more staff to work exclusively with Commonwealth immigrant children, has attracted little

The Home Office contend that, unlike the National Community Development Project and the proposed Comprehensive Community Plans, neither Section 11 nor urban aid money was ever meant to be used to attempt to define urban deprivation or to experiment with responses to it.

It was meant to relieve specific local needs which local authorities for one reason or another were failing to meet themselves. Urban aid,

they insist, is first aid not surgery or even diagnosis.

Their case was not helped by Mr Lyon's aside, at a recent social services conference in London, that in his opinion urban aid ought to be scrapped in favour of what he called "a proper policy of coping with the problems of racial disadvantage".

Mr Lyon described his opinion as "well in advance of current thinking". Certainly it is understood not to conform with official thinking.

The Government's position has led some critics to question the logic of urban aid. If the CDPs and CCPs are still engaged in policy analysis, they say, the Urban Programme, advance knowledge of what or where urban deprivation is.

And they challenge the assumption of the circulars that the remedies lie in more resources, given official doubt about the relevance or validity of present ideas about deprivation.

An interesting critique of the concept of urban deprivation is that offered by Mr John Edwards, lecturer in social policy at London University.

Mr Edwards, a research fellow in the department of social policy and administration at Leeds University, was commissioned by the Home Office to undertake an evaluation of the Urban Programme between 1972-75. The Home Office are now considering whether to publish his report.

Though unable to disclose its contents, he has argued elsewhere that the catch-all concept of urban deprivation, which the Urban Programme takes for granted, has done nothing to tackle deprivation and has only served to stunt clear thinking.

It has identified a hotch-potch of symptoms and stated aims and defined goals that are impossible to evaluate.

In terms of the formulation and success of social policy, he says, there would be achieved by reverting to the old-fashioned concept of separate departmental policies and budgets dealing with the separate, clear issues of housing, education and income.

Mr Edwards's revisionist proposals stem from the hope he places in the major departments as essentially it is not actually more effective instruments of social change, and from the fact that far

more money can be brought to bear on deprivation through the present, small-scale approach programme.

While he sees the need for a degree of coordination, Mr Edwards has little faith in either the CDPs or the CCPs. He regards CDPs as a necessary stage, but not a necessary stage, he thinks, to get down to deprivation.

Another common criticism of the programme is that it does not encourage experimental ideas. In view of the reference, however, to how it could be expected to be used, it is not clear why this is not the case.

Local authority resistance to this is run privately by the Islington Parents Action Group, which represents a group of local parents who are disaffected with the schooling offered by the Inner London Education Authority.

They have to tread very carefully. Monitoring cannot be beyond asking where the money goes. The question of money cannot easily be taken away from the standards of administration and discipline would have the children more harm than good.

The group was formed in 1972 each year the parents pledge to provide education for all children in the group until they get into the school of their choice. The longest it has had to wait is one year three months. This year they will wait 14 in the class and down to six.

The children are on waiting lists for their chosen schools. The discontentment seems from the schools offered as alternatives by the authority's indifference to their rebellion.



Conway went to see both Mr Lyons and Mr Lyons. Mr Lyons was not impressed. Mr Lyons said she was going in at five to six and slipping out at five to six. The children who leave there go to further education in a non-existent school. There's no discipline without discipline. We expect children to learn.

Conways were offered various alternatives, in areas as far apart as Cardiff and Park. When Mr Conway saw she was expected to get into the ILRA said "Get up at 6 o'clock every morning and be there".

The Home Office have tried to round some of these groups, by-passing the authority, and are understood to have been considered, but rejected, on the grounds that they make voluntary groups more directly dependent on Government funds.

The Home Office seem to be confident, though, that by having odd extra paragraphs in the circulars about the need to publicize what they can apply for, they will persuade local people to the ban.

This has been seen by some over-optimistic to say, particularly since some local authorities see community-based projects solely in terms of their own community policies.

Mr Morris, head of Willersley School and a former member of the National Union of Teachers, said a handful of schools "which they wrongly describe as progressive. These activities have a had effect on the last analysis, the teaching depends on its security.

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Mr Morris said most teachers exercised their professional freedom with "exemplary responsibility", even though their morale was being undermined by the public attacks made on them and by planned cuts in education spending.

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Jobs for (nearly) all When town meets gown

Ninety-six per cent of newly qualified teachers last year could probably have had teaching jobs if they really wanted them, according to a survey of leavers from 118 colleges or departments of education.

The survey, which was made by the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education, shows that about 5,000 of the 30,000 leavers in the sample continued in full-time study. About 25,000 were therefore available for work. But some chose not to go into teaching; others were unwilling to work in certain parts of the country. About 4,000 were marked "unknown".

Of the 20,817 whose employment was known, 2,488 leavers were not in teaching. Replies from a smaller number of colleges indicated that about a quarter of those not in teaching had decided against it as a career. And half were restricting

their applications to particular geographical areas. So only about a quarter were genuinely unable to get teaching jobs.

To arrive at a national figure the author of the report Mr E. G. Pearson, principal of Worcester College of Education, applied these proportions to the total 34,000 college leavers who went into employment. This showed that, assuming his sample was representative, only 3.4 per cent of leavers, 1,156 in all, were unable to get teaching jobs in spite of being willing to work anywhere. And only 4,080 or 12 per cent did not end up in teaching for whatever reason.

On the whole leavers with three-year certificates were more likely to be looking for teaching jobs anywhere than either BEd or post-graduate certificate leavers. They were also less likely to have given up teaching as a career.



Above: an audience for dons on their way to church for the opening ceremony of the new college at Buckingham. Below: Professor Max Beloff, the principal, with Mrs Thatcher.

Buckingham 'a sign of hope'

by Stuart Maclure

There was something undesirable, indeed debilitating, about the present mood of this country in which so many people looked not to themselves or their fellows for an initiative but to the state, said Mrs Margaret Thatcher when she formally opened the University College at Buckingham last week.

Inauguration of the college, she said, was a sign of hope that teachers may now be encouraged to take their destinies into their own hands and embark on institutional ventures which do not involve lobbying of public opinion or Government departments.

The ceremony in Buckingham parish church was attended by academic well-wishers from 10 universities and Sir Keith Joseph, one of the college's patrons.

About 75 students, a third of them from abroad, have just started a course at the college, based on two four-year, 40-week years. This will provide as many hours of teaching as a conventional three-year university course. Those qualifications will be a "licence" for which recognition has been promised by bodies for the legal profession and other professions.

Some universities have said they will accept suitable UCB licences for higher degrees.



A third of the 75 students are from abroad.

New plea to put industry first

Schools should change their curriculum to fit in with the needs of industrial training, say the Standing Conference on Youth Unemployment.

In their comments on a Training Services Agency paper about the vocational preparation of young people, they say teachers should adopt a much less rigid attitude to curriculum development. There should also be much closer links between education, training, employment and general welfare.

The standing conference, set up last September, represent head teachers, politicians, parties, youth organizations, churches, and community work agencies. They say there is no need to start research into why so many school leavers

have poor standards of literacy and numeracy. The socio-economic causes of educational deprivation were already well known.

"What is needed is a crash programme to deal with the lack of motivation among many young people to acquire literacy and numeracy." Experimental youth tutors schemes started by Community Services Volunteers and the National Association of Youth Clubs and the work of the adult literacy campaign were good examples of what could be done.

The conference says secondary schools should develop and extend basic studies remedial work and establish language development policies with disadvantaged 16-year-olds specially in mind.

They are highly critical of the absence of links between the education and the world of work. "This lack of link is, in our view, a major cause of the regrettable isolation and unemployment of some government departments and agencies, most notably the Department of Education and the Department of Science and Technology." There was a need for better liaison between national and local level.

Schools were not the only places in need of change. Employers had unrealistic expectations of school leavers, and parents also needed to change.

Graffiti à la française

Modern studies is a stop-gap, by reluctant staff to the relief of this was the clearest message of a conference on European studies for student teachers at Christchurch College, Canterbury.

Olga Norris, modern languages tutor for Oxford University, said she was doing in order to help their textbook needs. She said in 80 per cent of schools, the teaching of European studies was for those unable or unwilling to learn a foreign language.

I am extremely enthusiastic about European studies but I have mixed feelings about teaching and so-called children. Modern languages are faced with children who don't want to learn and who don't want to be taught. So they muddle through with European studies.

French is different: better than any other language, they are all caught by different people, but few teachers were qualified. Any French teachers have to go to France for the status quo and then only rarely. They stay in the same for the whole time, finding it about it and nothing about it. They are trying to catch up on the language knowledge.

Integrated approach to languages at Homewood School,

base in geography and history than the modern languages teacher could offer. Mrs Norris criticized the European studies examinations in which pupils were expected to name European rivers, capitals and even ministers of transport. "What are reference books for?" she asked. There was no equivalent of European studies on the Continent.

Foundation courses in language should replace these courses in primary and early secondary schools. Children could then decide whether they wanted to study a foreign language or to follow a broader study of their European neighbours.

A few teachers were successful, she said. One course set out to show pupils that the French were normal human beings by studying French teenage magazines which showed (unwilling) coke-smoking teenagers. This demonstrated that they read the same kind of things, wrote the same kind of graffiti and perpetrated the same kind of vandalism as English children.

French and English children swapped letters and tapes which made their existence seem more real. But to do European studies well meant a lot of effort by teachers. There was little published material and there was not likely to be much more in the future while courses and requirements remained diffuse.

Mr John Collier, head of modern languages at Homewood School,

Tenterden, Kent, said he had been reluctant to start a course for the less able who were not learning a language. He was now convinced of its worth, the pupils seemed to enjoy it and their behaviour was good.

Dr Harry Higginson, head of educational studies at Christchurch College, said European studies ought to be the concern of every young teacher entering the profession.

His students did not share his enthusiasm, however. In a discussion group they described European studies as "a soft option", "sweeping language teaching problems under the carpet" and uncoordinated.

One student said that on teaching practice he had been expected to teach about European politics at a level far above pupils' capabilities. Another had met a drama teacher who was promised promotion by the head if she would teach the European studies course for two terms. Several said European studies should not be left to languages teachers.

At the end of the day that was designed to stimulate their interest in the subject, they were asked how many were interested in it—only one out of about 50. This, according to the head of modern languages at Christchurch, demonstrated the "valuable confusion" achieved by the conference.

but 'long classical studies'

Classics are dead; long live modern studies, a curriculum committee suggests this

Classical Studies says that Greek and Latin have lost their place in schools and are being replaced by a broader study of history and human art, legend and myth. These studies have a more general education. They are the outlook, stimulate the imagination, develop creative ability and counteract the effects of the modern world.

The bulletin, some secondary studies as "a rescue operation mounted to preserve at least some remnants of the old 'classical' studies". It is a classicist's dream, whether the study and literature of an ancient civilization should be studied without language being learnt.

Classics teachers "should not be that the main purpose of the course is to produce now for the study of classical languages or regard this course as a second rate substitute for modern study". However, the reaction against Latin may have gone too far, it would be unfortunate to lose for, or fear of, linguistic studies were instilled into children's minds still more widespread in the country.

The bulletin is intended as a guide to non-classical or those who are taught only Latin. They may need to be taught drama or creative writing in their courses, it says. It includes an ideal course for intellectual curiosity and understanding what is meant by the word 'culture'.

Learning how to select what is relevant from a mass of material is how to communicate it through films, models and writing. Learning about the present through some of its sources is to be examined as a unit. Recognizing the qualities of art through literature.

Experiencing vicarious emotions through myths. Learning to work with others in a group. The bulletin, it is said, is a parody of the way of awakening interest in the ancient world. Many people the fascination of the past lies in the way in which civilizations were re-created.

Classical studies, Schools will Curriculum Bulletin No 6, published by the Department of Education, 1975, £2.15.

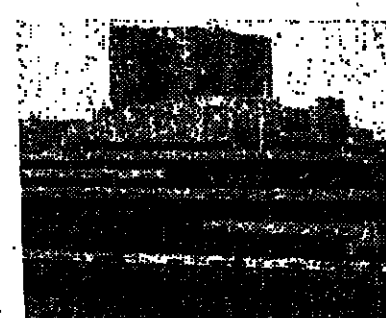
Costly reservations for seats at the National

A revolutionary booking system is to be introduced by the National Theatre when the company moves to its new home on the South Bank next month. The first of the three auditoria to open will be the Lyttelton Theatre.

Most tickets will cost £2.35 since it is claimed that all parts of the theatre have an equally good view of the stage. Anyone who wants a particular seat will have to pay an extra reservation fee of £2.

Vouchers costing £2.35 (£1.50 at midweek matinees) guarantee a seat but they must be exchanged for a numbered ticket two hours before the performance. The front four rows of the stalls and the back row of the circle can be booked on the day of performance only and cost £1 a ticket, the 18 slips seats are 50p each. There are also four wheelchair positions at the back of the stalls, which will cost £1. The box office will be open daily from 8.30 am.

Although vouchers can be exchanged until the last minute, groups of less than 15 who book together will not necessarily get seats together. However, parties of 15 or more will be able to buy numbered tickets at voucher prices, and school parties will be eligible for reduced price vouchers. This is one of the advantages of joining



the Schools Association, membership of which is available at the reduced rate of £1 until April. Agencies will receive their normal allocation of tickets but will not sell vouchers.

The theatre administrators expect a rush to exchange vouchers in the 20 minutes before curtain up, and there will be separate queues for the stalls and the circle. Those who come early for their tickets will sometimes be able to attend another event, perhaps a short folk concert, revue or lecture, at a small extra cost. Restaurants and bars will also be open.

The system will be adapted according to public response and may even be dispensed with altogether if it proves unsatisfactory.

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child's play!

Here's news of another absorbing handicraft worksheet from Copydex - it's called 'Let's stick things on'. It involves the decoration of stones, jars, tins, binder-covers and pictures by simply sticking on to them cut-outs from coloured paper, magazines and greeting cards or dried flowers and leaves.

Copydex - the clean adhesive for the classroom

To: Dept. T51, Copydex Ltd., 1 Torquay Street, London W2 6EL.
Please send me 5 copies of 'Let's stick things on'. (The worksheets and teacher's notes are free but please include 1p in stamps to cover postage and handling.)

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Challenge to Schools!

Any teacher for the Fourth Observer/Copydex Challenge Competition? Your school could win the Copydex Challenge Cup.

Full details in the Young Observer Section of The Observer colour supplement 22nd February. A selection of the best entries will be exhibited at The Ceylon Tea Centre from July 6th to 17th.

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Lessons—at press of a button

by Carolyn O'Grady

Odd flickerings along the bottoms of television screens during the past few months are the muted signals of a new service which may bring great benefits to education.

CEEFAF (BBC) and Oracle (IBA) are news and information services which, since last September, have allowed viewers to receive with the aid of some additional equipment, "pages" of written information on their screens.

These include news reports, the Financial Times Index and other financial news, weather reports, sport and educational news, but it now looks as if teachers may also be able, at the press of a button, to see notes on how to use specific ETV programmes, information for Open University students and lessons for adult illiterates. The two organizations are still experimenting.

It may, however, be some time before teachers and pupils begin to benefit. Like most innovations, CEEFAF and Oracle are taking longer than expected to get off the drawing board.

The trouble, their supporters say, is that the services are caught in a "chicken-and-egg" dilemma. To receive them the viewer needs a decoder, which is hand-made by two small companies and sold for between £400 and £450.

An enthusiastic amateur might be able to build his own from instructions in *Wireless World* and *Television*. But, though the BBC are thinking of publishing special instructions for school science and technology classes, they cannot rely on gifted amateur mechanics to justify their new service. The future is in the hands of the television manufacturers.

Until these decide to invest in new machinery, set up production lines and provide sets equipped with decoders, CEEFAF and Oracle will remain toys for the rich and idiosyncratic amateur electronics experts.

The BBC and IBA are optimistic, however, they point to the electronic calculator which has rapidly become smaller (the present version of the one is large and cumbersome) and cheaper (they continue to send out 100 "pages" of news and information to the handful of viewers who are equipped to receive them. They are also experimenting with educational broadcasting in collaboration with Schools TV, the Open University and their own education news services.

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Speaking at a conference for nursery nurse tutors held by the Community Relations Commission, he said student nursery nurses should spend some time living in a multi-racial community. They should also examine their attitudes to class, status and race, and learn how to do Afro-hair-styles and care for black children's skin.

Child-rearing, lifestyles, cultures and politics of different countries should be included in the curriculum, and the students should be trained to understand the process of social change in multi-cultural societies. They would then be able to develop sensitive relationships with parents as well as caring for children.

New leavers find jobs

Latest figures from the Department of Employment confirm that last year's school leavers are taking jobs away from older teenagers.

Since November, the department's Gazette has started showing how many young people under 20 (other than adult students) are unemployed. And this has revealed that the number of school leavers with-

and its IBA twin is their immediacy. News and information can be updated very fast—almost tapped straight on to the screen. The viewer presses a button for the index, selects the information heading he wants and presses the number of that page.

He waits while the page numbers flick up on the screen in the manner of an electronic timer. This is the only hold-up and a limitation on the number of pages which will eventually become available. Experts believe that viewers will not be prepared to wait for more than about 400 pages.

Schools television producers wonder whether the speed of CEEFAF and Oracle could be used to overcome some of the administrative and organizational hurdles in ordering and using teachers' notes and other written information which accompanies ETV broadcasts.

An experiment CEEFAF pages have been produced to go with the schools series *Exploring Science*. The notes suggest experiments, show graphics of the apparatus and list published science schemes, for example Nuffield, to which the programme relates. The scheme was recently demonstrated at the conference in Oxford.

CEEFAF journalists have also been experimenting with material for use with *Avventura*, a beginners' Italian television course. The service could provide a page to

In Asian homes docile obedient children were praised and dependence on parents encouraged. Mr Don Nalk, an area coordinator in Merton social services department, said in London this week.

West Indian families had a variety of family patterns. Some West Indian men took a parental role but some assumed no responsibility. Mothers or grandmothers often acted as child rearers and breadwinners.

Mr Eric Robinson, principal of Bradford College, said the nursery nurses' intellectual levels must be raised to cope with multi-racialism. College staff would have to be retrained. "We need a new concept of a nursery nurse as a technician, albeit a technician with sensitivity and a head."

More black student nursery nurses should be recruited and the selection procedure should acknowledge and respect alternative cultures.

read before the press of a button. And there are also that the service must communicate directly with students in study centres. Last year, the service was charged with the task of communicating directly with students in study centres. Last year, the service was charged with the task of communicating directly with students in study centres.

Other ideas include for adult illiterates, or for techniques to be used in the home. On the move, the service should not be exclusive to the home. It should be available to a majority of the population. It should be available to a majority of the population.

However, some enthusiasts about the service. They hope to get a large change when and if it is used.

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Time to kick 'political blocks' off governing bodies, says headmaster

by Felmann

Governing bodies should consist of people committed to the school and the surrounding community, including teachers and political activists who felt vaguely that to be a governor but never visited the school, a headmaster said last week.

Stanley Bunnell, head of the School, Buxley, Herefordshire, speaking at a conference on schools organized by the Educational Administration Society.

He said the Taylor Committee's report on governing bodies had a late stage in the evolution of governing bodies. Ten years ago, he said, governing bodies had generally consisted of a few people who lined up, side of the room, and discussed every issue in the most demagogic political terms. Things had to be done to function properly, they had to know their

was not always easy. They have a limited amount of time to do their job. I know this after inviting a group of six chairs in a room along because he feels that to be a governor but never visited the school, a headmaster said last week.

Dr Rene Saran, senior lecturer in politics at the City of London Polytechnic, called for an open system of government in schools in which most issues were debated freely and every member of the school, from the youngest child to the most experienced teacher and administrator, had some power.

Such a system was bound to have good and bad consequences, but it was by far the better of two evils. Schools should put up with the inconvenience of debating openly issues which until now had often been decided behind closed doors.

One of the great difficulties of a flexible, fully representative system, she said, was that it required great social skills, which were hard for some people to develop. It was also essential for everyone in school life to have discretion and freedom in at least one area, and be prepared to submit to control in other areas.

This was made clear to her when she visited an infants' school recently. The teacher could only manage to teach reading to six children at a time, so the reading corner chairs in the hall, which meant that no one could join the group unless there was a free seat.

The teacher had created possibilities of freedom for the children in a way she was able to control, and in the children seemed comfortable with it.

Dr Saran said the boundaries between control and freedom were constantly shifting. In finance, the Inner London Education Authority had recently attempted to make at least a part of the resources at their disposal the responsibility of individual schools, and not of County Hall. It remained to be seen whether it was possible to devolve responsibility in this way yet retain control.

The money raised by the appeal will be used to finance research into the causes, cure and treatment of crippling diseases.

The charity have also produced an educational kit for schools including filmstrips, teachers' notes, a project book and information pack. Details may be had from The National Fund for Research into Crippling Diseases, Vine House, Springfield Road, Horsham, Sussex.

The money raised by the appeal will be used to finance research into the causes, cure and treatment of crippling diseases.

The money raised by the appeal will be used to finance research into the causes, cure and treatment of crippling diseases.

When a car is essential

The Government were asked by Lady Masham last week to change their policy on stopping grants for cars for the disabled.

Lady Masham, who is confined to a wheelchair and is a frequent speaker in the House of Lords on behalf of the handicapped, said that Mr Alf Morris, Minister for the Disabled, had introduced a mobility allowance of £5 a week to help the handicapped of all ages, whether or not they could drive. The money would be spent on fares or taxis.

At the same time, however, he stopped grants for ordinary cars which could be adapted for use by the disabled and, instead, gave allowances for three wheelers. These could only carry one person and had been criticised as unsafe.

Lady Masham was speaking at the launching of a book to help disabled mothers.

Early Years, by Marjorie Cornwell, Disabled Living Foundation, 346 Kensington High Street, London W14 8NS, £2.50 including postage.

The Goodies, the television trio, have launched a campaign, "Make it Grow" which they hope will raise £1m for the charity, Action Research for the Crippled Child.

They are appealing to children to raise money by holding sponsored events, concerts, discos or sales, and by making flower card collections. These cards are based on the charity's symbol of a flower with one petal missing. Every 5p collected means a flower in a pot, making a total of £1.50 a card. Action Research hope that individual children will join in as well as schools and colleges.

The money raised by the appeal will be used to finance research into the causes, cure and treatment of crippling diseases.

The money raised by the appeal will be used to finance research into the causes, cure and treatment of crippling diseases.



Sixth-formers sit-in at Emanuel Grammar School, Wandsworth, South London. They are protesting against a government decision to approve the end of state aid to the school which has elected to go independent rather than become a comprehensive. Mr Peter Hendry, the head, is "pleased with their loyalty".

The art of public speaking in 14 easy lessons.



Inspector Rodney Eusden is an instructor at a police training school. Amongst other things, he teaches new recruits how to give evidence in court.

"The thought of speaking in public scares most people stiff" says Rodney. "What we do here is set up things as near to real-life as possible, and then practise". As well as "props", use is also made of closed-circuit TV—during the 14-lesson course.

Learning to cope with new things crops up again and again in police training... a true challenge of character

Learning to help

Initial training lasts ten weeks. During that time intelligence, initiative and imagination are put to the test. Recruits start to learn how to look after other people and to look after themselves. They acquire knowledge and learn how to use it.

At the end of their training they'll have some idea of what it's all about. Then they'll start to put it into practice, making a definite contribution towards society.

Where education isn't wasted

It takes a good education to deal with the kind of problems facing the police today. Problems caused by social change, the more sophisticated criminal, traffic flow.

Police training builds confidence—confidence to cope with all elements of police work. Individual ability could lead to the rank of Inspector in the late twenties and Chief Inspector a few years later.

It's a career that feeds ambition as well as social awareness.

Three ways of joining

There are three methods of entry into the police service. As a police officer from the age of 18½. As a cadet from the age of 16.

Through the Graduate Entry Scheme. Graduates accepted under this scheme will know before they actually join that they are considered suitable for a special accelerated promotion course at Bramshill Police College.

Spotting the lawbreaker.

For more information about life and career prospects in the police, please write to: Police Careers Officer, Home Office (Dept. AT.36) London SW1A 2AR

Name (Mr, Mrs, Miss) _____

Address _____

County _____

If you would like to discuss a police career with a member of the police service please tick here. ☐

COURSES

Eight National Conference on Alcohol and Drug Education
Organised by the
Teachers Advisory Council on Alcohol and Drug Education
In conjunction with
The Health Education Council
and
Sheffield City College of Education
from the 26th-30th July, 1976
at
Sheffield City College of Education

This conference is relevant to those responsible for In Service Training of Teachers, Local Education Authority Advisers, Health Education Officers, College of Education Lecturers and those responsible for Curriculum Planning within Schools.

The course will look at the whole field of drugs, alcohol and tobacco in society. It will then consider the educational implications, relating this to methods in behavioural education. A section of the course will concentrate on the subjects of educating young people to deal with the identity crisis and with stress and anxiety. The course has implications relevant to many areas of health and social education.

Details and application forms available from The Secretary, Teachers Advisory Council on Alcohol and Drug Education, 2 Mount Street, Manchester M2 5NG.

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

Diploma in the Sociology and Psychology of Education

This one-year full-time course involves the study at an advanced level of sociology and psychology and their application to education. It is especially suitable for those who work in the fields of professional preparation of teachers and educational administration and for teachers who wish to gain an improved understanding of the nature of their work.

Applications for the course beginning in October 1976 should be submitted as soon as possible.

Booklet and application forms are available from The Secretary, Further Professional Courses, School of Education, 21 University Road, Leicester LE1 7RF. Tel: Leicester 24211 (STD Code 0535).

Faculty of Arts

Courses for Practising Teachers

who wish to extend their competence and to add to their qualifications.

1. Part-time graduate Certificate in Education (external, London), for uncertified graduates—2 years, 2 evenings a week.

2. Part-time BED (CNAA) for certified teachers—3 years, 2 evenings a week. The course emphasises a problem-solving approach to teaching. Applications for 1976/77 should be sent to Mr J. McCann, Arts Faculty Registrar, Ref. AH193, North East London Polytechnic, London Road, Dagenham, Essex, S66 6AA. Tel: 01-302 8027 (office hours) or 01-559 6660 (evenings and weekends, 24-hour answering service).

NELP North East London Polytechnic

MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

Postgraduate Certificate in Education of the School of Education of the University of Manchester

Applications are invited from men and women who are suitably qualified or who expect to graduate, whatever their subjects, this coming summer, and who wish to teach children up to the age of nine years, 10+, in Infant, Junior or First School.

Applications are also welcomed from graduates of more mature years. Further particulars from the Senior Administrative Officer (Admissions), Manchester College of Education, Manchester M8 1SD.

MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE SUMMER SCHOOL

JULY 19th to AUGUST 7th

The week holiday courses for all the family. Courses: Greek and Roman studies, Spain, Country Houses, Poetry and Verse, William Blake, Book Collecting, Art, Chess, Games, Pottery and Sculpture, Jewellery Making, Music and Song, Drama, English Literature, Reading and French Conversation, Children's Literature, Book Collecting, Biology, Computer Science, Physics, Chemistry, Maths, Games, Chess, Football, Hockey, Squash, Tennis, Swimming, and other sports activities.

Further details, including prices, from the Summer School Secretary, Marlborough College, Marlborough, Wiltshire, Tel: 01753 2361.

Parliament NFER called in to supply reading tests

The Government have commissioned the National Foundation for Educational Research to provide reading tests for primary school children.

This was announced in the Commons by Miss Joan Lester, the Under-Secretary, in reply to a question on reading standards by Mr Bruce George (Walsall, South, Lab). Mr George asked what action was being taken, following the Bullock report and in advance of any new monitoring system, to make a national survey of the reading standards of primary school children.

Miss Lester said language and literacy was one of the broad areas being covered by the Inspectorate during their current survey of primary education. The DES had also asked the NFER to supply and service reading tests, at a cost of about £14,000, she said.

The reading tests are intended as a temporary measure. They will fill the gap between the Bullock report's call for national monitoring and the development of an actual system by the DES's new Assessment of Performance Unit.

RSLA snag for brides of 16

Mr Edmund Marshall, Labour MP for Goolbs, has introduced an Education (Married Persons of Compulsory School Age) Bill in the Commons to remedy an anomaly produced by RSLA. The Bill had a formal first reading and was put down for a second reading.

Mr Marshall said in September, 1972, the school leaving age was raised to 16. Since then it had been a legal requirement that all pupils stayed on for up to two terms after their sixteenth birthday. He supported RSLA but his Bill was intended to remedy the difficulties that arose when a pupil was also married.

Since 1972 it had been possible for married persons to be of compulsory school age. For instance a person whose sixteenth birthday was on September 1 and who married on that day or shortly afterwards should continue to attend school until the following Easter. In those circumstances, there must be a great temptation for married schoolchildren to leave school, especially if they had moved to a new area and also if they were girls with household duties.

Mr Marshall said he did not condone such truancy, but he could appreciate how it could occur. If a 16-year-old married school child was absent from school in this way, the law required the local authority to prosecute the parent under Section 36 of the Education Act (1944). Section 114 of the same Act interpreted "parent" as including a legal guardian as well as a natural parent, but not a husband or wife.

There had been a case in his constituency in 1974, when a 16-year-old girl married a young man who was over 18 and went to live with him 15 miles from her previous home. The law was obliged to take her mother to court, but they could not take any action against the husband.

The law was out of touch with reality in such circumstances. His Bill would transfer the legal responsibility for securing attendance in such cases from the parent to that spouse.

There would still be an anomaly where both husband and wife were under 18, with one or both being of compulsory school age. In such circumstances there was no alternative to the present assignment of the legal responsibility for securing attendance to the parents.

Why two grammar schools may stay

Two Labour MPs from Essex complained in the House of Commons last week about the Education Secretary's approval of a reorganization scheme for the county which retained two grammar schools.

Mr Eric Moonman (Billericay) and Mr Stanley Newens (Harlow) were offered an explanation by Miss Joan Lester, the Under-Secretary. She said Essex education authority wanted to reorganise four county secondary modern schools in Colchester—one as an 11-18 school and three as 11-16 schools. The Secretary of State had approved this plan.

The Secretary of State was aware that no reorganization plans had been submitted for two grammar schools in Colchester, but under present legislation, the initiative for making such proposals rested exclusively with the local authority.

In considering plans for secondary modern schools, he took into account their effect on reorganization as a whole in the area. The present proposals would allow the two grammar schools to be integrated into the comprehensive system at a later date.

After the education Bill now before the House became law, the Secretary of State would, if necessary, use his new powers to ask for complete reorganization in Colchester.

Asked by Mr Nicholas Budgen (Wolverhampton, South West, C) if the Education Secretary was concerned about the examination performance of children in comprehensive schools, Miss Joan Lester, Under-Secretary, said that Mr Mulley was interested in all aspects of schools, including examination results. During the change to comprehensives examination successes had increased.

Asked if ministers were satisfied with the standard of education in all comprehensive schools, Miss Lester said that within any type of

School men.—The Education Secretary was not ready to announce increases in the price of school meals, Miss Joan Lester, Under-Secretary, said in a written Commons reply to Mr Ian Gow (Eastbourne, C).

She said latest estimated cost of providing a school meal was 41p. This was an average figure covering all maintained schools. Separate figures were not available for primary and secondary schools.

The gross cost of providing meals during 1975-76 was estimated at £476m. Assuming the current charges of 15p a meal, parents would pay £145m, making a total estimated subsidy of £331m. Further education.—Mr Mulley, Secretary of State, said he hoped to approve shortly the further education programme for individual States, asking the number of candidates taking GCE subjects from colleges of further education in England and Wales rose from 177,933 in 1969 to 195,720 in 1974, an increase of 17,787.

Postgraduates.—Mr Mulley said the Government's observations on the Expenditure Committee's report on postgraduate education would be published as soon as possible. The report was followed up by a number of studies carried out by various bodies, directly affected and these had to be taken into account.

Exam fees.—Miss Lester said fees charged by examination boards were at their discretion. The DES did not collect information about them. However, she understood that the average GCE fee in 1975 was £1.89 for each candidate and £1.89 for each subject. She understood some L.A.s might have considered limiting the number of subject entries per candidate but she had no information that any authority had actually done so.

Inspections.—Mr Rhodes Boyson (Brent, North, C) suggested the reintroduction of the five-yearly inspections of all schools by HM Inspectors. Miss Lester said a five-year cycle would mean a large increase in the number of inspectors and this would not lead to the best use of manpower.

Teachers and jobs.—Mr Timothy Renton (Mid-Sussex, C) asked how many teachers leaving colleges this year would not be able to find jobs.

school the standard of was bound to vary, so it never be cause of a condition. However, standards generally improved.

Mr Mulley said he was more discussions with critics on the Government for comprehensive schools. He wished to reconsider the ideal size for a catchment area. Accordingly, the DES guidelines and local authorities should suggest a new or reorganised schools. All such proposals would be considered on their merits.

Mr Hugh Dykes (Huddersfield, C) asked what advice given by the Department on administering new reorganization schemes in catchment area policy for schools for pupils who were in the same catchment area.

Miss Lester said: "Advice has been given in recent years. It is authority to decide whether they will adopt a policy for allocating places to schools, including the catchment areas in which they will be made, as a means of order to allocation."

"Successive Secretaries have, however, made decisions when necessary that may not be refused school of his parent's choice because he lives, or dies, in a particular catchment area. The school is suitable and a place remains available when children with a disability have been catered for, he said.

Questions

In education, Mr Mulley said students were expected to find their courses and most of their employment. It was more likely to find it in about young and recent profession made it impossible to give a reliable estimate of the number who might not be in teaching posts. He was together with his Advisory Committee on Supply and Training to look at measures to ensure that what measures might be able to limit any rise in unemployment.

Pupil-teacher ratios.—Mr St. John-Stevens (Chesham, Bucks, C) asked what the annual was estimated would be for teachers to preserve a pupil-teacher ratio of 17.0 now estimated as January, 1976. Miss Lester said: "About 3,000 in the primary and secondary schools in England and Wales."

Disabled children.—Mr John St. John-Stevens (Stoke-on-Trent, South, Lab) asked if Miss Lester was satisfied with the educational provision for children. Miss Lester said she was never satisfied that had been done. At the time of the last survey, the Department had had no information on the number of children with disabilities in the country from 1972-73 to 1974-75.

Special school places.—Mr St. John-Stevens asked what the Department was doing to ensure that special school places were available in England and Wales. Miss Lester said: "I hope that this year the Department will be able to provide a more detailed picture of the situation in the following the initial regional conferences on the 'Warlock' contribution."

A valuable 16-plus examination.—Mr Patrick Mayhew (Royal Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire, C) was told by Miss Lester that the Schools Council had advised the Secretary of State of examination matters of examination matters expected to be before the summer proposals for a system of examining at O level and CSE.

The decision to adopt them would rest with the Secretary of State. Mr Mulley said: "I have told Liberal MP Mr Davies that I saw an early prospect of the Anderson report's recommendation to abolish the examination system."

a medieval hall...



Ensemble tuition: part of the timetable.



Ensemble is vital for young musicians.



They use all music—left: medieval; right: relaxation and pop posters.



... the sound of sweet music

On the edge of L. S. Lowry's Salford, with its dark chimneys, girders, and bridges, and at the junction of the Irwell and Irk, stands a medieval manor which describes itself as "Britain's first national academy for young musicians".

Chetham's Hospital School opened in 1656 at the behest of Humphrey Chetham, a Manchester merchant, who wanted to provide education for local poor boys and to provide a free public library. In 1952, it became an independent grammar school, and its specialized musical activity began to increase. Now it has 300 boys and girls.

The only comparable schools in England today are Wells Cathedral School and the Voludi Mentelin School—both of which cater more exclusively, the former for string players, and the latter definitely for virtuosi.

Entry to Chetham's is by audition (they are taking place between now and April) and children of seven to 17 come from all over England. Manchester is a good base for them because all the musical centres are near each other, and teaching and performing links are easily made between the university, college of music, cathedral, and two symphony orchestras.

Four small classes make up the junior school of seven to 11-year-olds. In the senior school, training, theory, "appreciation", composition, and instrumental tuition are all carefully integrated into a timetable which also includes a range of GCSE and CSE subjects wide enough in accompaniment those who do not wish to pursue music professionally—the head boy this year is going on to study law.

There are five orchestras, four choirs, and several formal and informal chamber groups. Concerts and workshops are going on all the time.

Chetham's is not, however, peopled with intense, precocious, and musically self-conscious young students, concentrated in a miniature "academy". Music there is taken for granted, and the musicians delightfully unselfish. When I was shown the new suite of 17 piano practice rooms, and when I listened to an outstandingly sensitive and serene performance of a setting by one of the pupils of Gerard Manley Hopkins's "Heaven-haven", I had to remember not to be surprised. It was, after all, in the normal run of things.

At Chetham's, there is no time to adopt a neurotic or prima-donna attitude, when music-making is as everyday as dodging a football, yet as fascinating as making a toast-fork in the metalwork class. (I had a lesson in both within my first half-hour there.) The lunchtime recital seemed badly attended, but those who would have made up the audience were, of course, elsewhere, occupied in other musical activities, or swimming, or in the metalwork room.

At the other end of the school, 13 of the 39 juniors are boarders—and most who aren't wish they were, if only to be the first on the climbing-frame in the morning. But the more boarders, the more practice space will be needed, and the less there will be available.

The school is apparently unaware of the numerous handwoven traditions, their way through school music. Not that there is anything intrinsically wrong with pop cantatas, spontaneous creative percussion playing and early music, but they can be jumped on too easily, and miss their destination.

At Chetham's, they all occur, but only incidentally, and always with a clear aim. Improvisation is used to sharpen the ears of quartet

players who may too easily take the arts of ensemble playing for granted. But it is rather a pity that there is only one harpsichord, and the odd crumhorn or viol would not come amiss.

As getting a place at the school depends entirely on musical potential, and not on any form of acquired skill or academic attainment (there is no streaming either), classes are kept small, virtually individual tuition, so that each child can work at his or her own pace.

Small classes, highly musical children, fees—so how do children get in unless they have parents who are both musically interested and wealthy enough? And are those the children who need Chetham's most anyway?

In fact, 83 per cent of Chetham's pupils are there on local education authority grants—and this despite the fact that i.e.s. scholarships to schools outside the state system have been drying up. Authorities, it seems, are willing to help musical children, and they appreciate the special needs of music teaching—space, time and other children for ensemble playing.

The kernel of the matter, the headmaster, Mr John Vallins, says, is the influence of the county music advisers. It is they who must spot the children whose parents do not know enough about music or about Chetham's to put them forward; clearly Chetham's is doing all it can to bring the school to their notice.

With its medieval mantelpieces, its converted warehouses, and its reverberating ground-floors of musical activity, Chetham's is certainly an extraordinary place. Its sanity and normality, however, have to be seen to be believed.

Two-Part Counterpoint from the Great Masters collected by Thomas Messenger

This collection, selected from the music of Bach, Handel, Purcell & others, will help the students to gain facility in two-part writing. But that is not the limit of its usefulness as the exercises can be expanded & elaborated in many ways.

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400 Aural Training Exercises from the Masters compiled by Neil & Anna Butterworth

The first five sections contain 250 melodies progressively classified, 3 further sections provide the remaining 140 excerpts in two-part writing, chordal progressions & recognition of modulations. An index listing the examples used is also included.

90p

Copies of these works are available through your local dealer. Inspection copies can be obtained from us.

NOVELLO Borough Green, Sevenoaks, Kent

29 April-7 July, 1976

**The Academic Registrar (Admissions)
The College
Lord Mayor's Walk
York YO3 7EX**

The Department is able to offer a number of Social Sciences Research Council quotas to studentships to applicants wishing to undertake research (M.Sc., M.Phil. or Ph.D. degree). Applicants should normally have obtained, or expect to obtain, a good second class honours degree in education, the humanities or the social sciences. Research supervision is available in the following areas:

- Teaching and organization in primary schools, particularly open plan (Dr. A. Brown);
- Value orientations in adults and adolescents (Dr. O. Brown);
- Transition from home to school (Mr. C. Gaeffgen);
- Learning strategies of students (Professor N. J. Entwistle);
- Higher and adult education (Mr. V. P. Jones);
- Cultural change and strategies of curriculum development (Mr. J. B. Whaley);
- History of Education (Mrs. M. Bowker and Professor A. M. Ross);
- Attitude treatment interactions (Dr. A. Trowe);
- Sociologies of education and educational planning (Professor G. Williams).

Those interested in research should apply to the student to the Academic Administrative Assistant, Department of Educational Research, Carina College, University of Lancaster, Bailrigg LA1 4YL or telephone 0524-63231 (exts. 4609 or 4187) for additional information.

THE TIMES
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Close, Aughton, Ormskirk, Lancs.

Applications are invited from teachers of Italian for a refresher language course which will start at the Institute on 1st March, 1976.

Universities are now reaping the harvest. All over America lecturers are complaining that students cannot spell, punctuate, use words correctly or, most serious of all, organize their thoughts in any coherent pattern. Many are quite unable to give intelligible written answers. Textbooks have had to be simplified as students cannot understand them.

The overall figure of 75 per cent—up from 72 per cent three years ago—is expected to rise even more sharply in the next 10 years. With the creation of 4,500 new places each year into the mid-1980s as part of a £190m reform to integrate the gymnasia and vocational schools into new schools of further education, 93 per cent of all 16-18-year-olds are eventually expected to receive secondary education.

Out of a total of 41,438,000 pupils, 21,347,000 were driven to school. School buses travelled approximately 2,600m miles to and from school during the year. Transport cost \$1,900m, or 3.7 per cent of all current expenditure for school education. On average it cost \$87.04 to take a child to school and back for a year.

The Ministry of Education still considers that sex education as such must remain the responsibility of the family because of the philosophical, religious and moral questions involved.

It may, however, be given on school premises in out-of-school hours if parents ask for or agree to talks being organized and if the head of the school decides that he

Only 34.2 per cent of the older could read and write, almost half (47.5 per cent) could read a newspaper.

The Government of the West Indies has allocated \$18.5m to primary, secondary, vocational and technical education in 1976, almost 50 per cent more than was spent last year. Primary education will take 10 per cent, secondary education—partly junior secondary—schools \$12m, and technical and vocational education, including farm

It was also a twofold increase, more than half of which was unqualified. In the same period the birth rate in the Federal Republic declined by over 25 per cent, with the result that kindergarten places are needed for more than half a million more than half a million three to five-year-olds. The target set for 1990 is...

...work of boarding schools in many regions of the country. According to him, the boarding schools for pre-school children had remained untouched after years of neglect. Special attention was paid to the school, which was reviewed for five years in Soviet education. A discussion of problems of strengthening pastoral care among pupils in general and on schools in general.

dence in favour of one
the other. The most
aspect of the whole pro-
ensure a smooth transi-
kindergarten to primary
how this can best be
depends very much on
stances existing in a
locality.

The research data, how-

On the credit side during the eight-year period, 10 million students had been provided with complete secondary education, and 5.2 million had received higher education. About 97 per cent

There are no breaks between songs, and, since all lessons are in the same, often stuffy class, pupils have no opportunity

Mexico
£1,500m for education.
Mexico's education budget for 1990-91 will be around 38 billion pesos (£1,500m), some 8 billion more than in 1989-90.

Name of School
 Address
 I am interested in a "School of"
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..... Date

A list of all the special sets due for publication in the TES during 1976 is available for the Advertisement Manager, The Times Educational Supplement, P.O. Box 7, New Print House Square, Gray's Road, London WC1X 8E.

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)
 2. *Chlorophyll b* (Chl *b*)
 3. *Chlorophyll c* (Chl *c*)
 4. *Chlorophyll d* (Chl *d*)
 5. *Chlorophyll e* (Chl *e*)
 6. *Chlorophyll f* (Chl *f*)
 7. *Chlorophyll g* (Chl *g*)
 8. *Chlorophyll h* (Chl *h*)
 9. *Chlorophyll i* (Chl *i*)
 10. *Chlorophyll j* (Chl *j*)
 11. *Chlorophyll k* (Chl *k*)
 12. *Chlorophyll l* (Chl *l*)
 13. *Chlorophyll m* (Chl *m*)
 14. *Chlorophyll n* (Chl *n*)
 15. *Chlorophyll o* (Chl *o*)
 16. *Chlorophyll p* (Chl *p*)
 17. *Chlorophyll q* (Chl *q*)
 18. *Chlorophyll r* (Chl *r*)
 19. *Chlorophyll s* (Chl *s*)
 20. *Chlorophyll t* (Chl *t*)
 21. *Chlorophyll u* (Chl *u*)
 22. *Chlorophyll v* (Chl *v*)
 23. *Chlorophyll w* (Chl *w*)
 24. *Chlorophyll x* (Chl *x*)
 25. *Chlorophyll y* (Chl *y*)
 26. *Chlorophyll z* (Chl *z*)
 27. *Chlorophyll aa* (Chl *aa*)
 28. *Chlorophyll ab* (Chl *ab*)
 29. *Chlorophyll ac* (Chl *ac*)
 30. *Chlorophyll ad* (Chl *ad*)
 31. *Chlorophyll ae* (Chl *ae*)
 32. *Chlorophyll af* (Chl *af*)
 33. *Chlorophyll ag* (Chl *ag*)
 34. *Chlorophyll ah* (Chl *ah*)
 35. *Chlorophyll ai* (Chl *ai*)
 36. *Chlorophyll aj* (Chl *aj*)
 37. *Chlorophyll ak* (Chl *ak*)
 38. *Chlorophyll al* (Chl *al*)
 39. *Chlorophyll am* (Chl *am*)
 40. *Chlorophyll an* (Chl *an*)
 41. *Chlorophyll ao* (Chl *ao*)
 42. *Chlorophyll ap* (Chl *ap*)
 43. *Chlorophyll aq* (Chl *aq*)
 44. *Chlorophyll ar* (Chl *ar*)
 45. *Chlorophyll as* (Chl *as*)
 46. *Chlorophyll at* (Chl *at*)
 47. *Chlorophyll au* (Chl *au*)
 48. *Chlorophyll av* (Chl *av*)
 49. *Chlorophyll aw* (Chl *aw*)
 50. *Chlorophyll ax* (Chl *ax*)
 51. *Chlorophyll ay* (Chl *ay*)
 52. *Chlorophyll az* (Chl *az*)
 53. *Chlorophyll aza* (Chl *aza*)
 54. *Chlorophyll abz* (Chl *abz*)
 55. *Chlorophyll acz* (Chl *acz*)
 56. *Chlorophyll adz* (Chl *adz*)
 57. *Chlorophyll aez* (Chl *aez*)
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Pay rise could be better spent

Sir—Several teachers at our school more or less agreed that the £100,000 increase in the average teacher's salary for the year ending 1976 was a good thing. But it is a pity that the money was not spent on the things that would make a difference to the quality of education. At the same time as these rises were announced we were hearing ominous rumours of cuts in educational spending in the near future. It is a pity that the money was not spent on the things that would make a difference to the quality of education.

Having no power whatever in practice to realise this Utopian dream, we have opted to devote a substantial proportion of our rise—up to £3 a week, taking into account taxation, to subsidising the money available for equipment and stock in school. Not that, relatively speaking, our school is particularly badly off; it does better than some. We would infinitely prefer the

money to be used for employing more staff, but of course no power in this matter. What a difference it would make if only, say, 100,000 teachers, not including any on the worst end of the pay scales, did not receive their increase. There would be £600,000 a week to spend on extra teachers' salaries.

Clearly teachers could ever forget their rise, but more than a small percentage of their numbers live in an approaching state of poverty. A. J. DAVIS, and others, Hammerton Nursery First Ouseburn Road, Sheffield.

Counselling perfection?

Sir—I wholeheartedly endorse Gerald Haig's request for a reappraisal of the function of the remedial teacher. "We are all special cases now" (January 16). His proposal to subsidise remedial counselling for remedial departments would be a major breakthrough in this field.

I should like to suggest, however, that his proposals be taken a step further. Why not include the traditional skills of the remedial counsellor trained to help the child with emotional difficulties, and so arrive at a new concept of a remedial teacher who would employ a dual function in helping children with difficulties? In this form the new counselling department would not only make available the skills of the remedial teacher to a greater



"Please, sir, I found this local government kit"

Talks on under-fives: the inside story

Sir—I took part in the Sunningdale conference (January 23 and 30). I am glad that the second report went some way to redress the first, which quoted some very hostile comments on nursery education which would tend to have a negative effect when all who are concerned with under-fives need to work together as never before.

In particular, it is important to note that the second report, quoting from the recent OPCS survey of parents' views on day care for their children, gave prominence to the wish of many parents for better care and education for their children. It is vital that we meet the needs of children for whom intervention and support is urgent and that we do it within the meagre resources at our disposal. But we must make the best use of our resources and what could be more important for the under-fives than the insights and experience embodied in nursery education?

There is much scope for extending the contribution of nursery education to more children than now attend nursery school or centre, through imaginative experiments in nursery provision and cooperation with many other groups working with the under-fives.

At present it is hard to see most places providing, as well as their educational function, a day-care service for working mothers. But

there are already a proportion of full-time places and those could be built on to develop nursery education to meet more of the needs of the children of working mothers, through extended hours and holiday opening.

At the conference itself several speakers described how the expertise of the nursery teacher could be made more widely available through co-operation with other forms of provision. It is important that this offer is welcomed and not ignored. We all stand to benefit from the insights and experience of nursery education and it would be a waste if the contribution of nursery education were to be excluded from provision for the under-fives.

Although an expansion of nursery education may be financially difficult, we must, while continuing to lobby for more of it as soon as possible, be aware of the value of what we have and neglect no opportunity to use it as widely as we can.

VICTORIA BURST, Chairman, Campaign for Nursery Education.

Sir—The nonsensical remark that state nursery schools for all would erode parents' confidence, discourage investment and encourage break-up of families was not as your correspondent claims, made by me at Sunningdale—nor indeed by anyone else, as far as I recall. My background paper was concerned with full-time substitute day care.

I hope you will allow me space to state briefly the major points I contributed to the debate.

I argued that to discuss "cheap forms of day care" confused the issue because it ignored that care

National Children's Bureau

Director

service, moreover, in its own right and in no way the gap between statutory services and the needs of the community.

For example, people living in Hackney could question their council about the low amount of rate support they receive for each person in the borough from central government, comparing it with their neighbouring borough's higher rate (£29.32 a head). This loss of government aid amounts to something like £20m. How is it allowed to happen?

Council members might, then, be less ready to throw up their hands in despair about local impoverishment.

Generally, within Greater London, development to 1983 is going to be low key. It is not surprising to find that the needs of under-fives and their families are not argued.

Playgroup people have fought, and are still fighting, for minimal sums of money to provide what, after all, an economical service; a

and education for the under-fives. First, to complement and supplement the loving intellectual stimulation provided by the good home; then, to provide a parental care is inadequate; then, to provide a parental care is inadequate; then, to provide a parental care is inadequate.

At a later stage in the day, to provide a parental care is inadequate; then, to provide a parental care is inadequate; then, to provide a parental care is inadequate.

All the research evidence shows that institutional life is rarely better than a long-term way of life. For children it is particularly detrimental.

Instead I argued for enabling young children to look after themselves; and I argued the need for varied and flexible care and educational provision for all under-fives, since in our complex, modern society we would welcome and benefit from support in bringing up our children—today a more and more lonely task.

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service, moreover, in its own right and in no way the gap between statutory services and the needs of the community.

Why I left industry

Anyone who has worked in industry or in teaching much of Sir Winick's description of the "industrial revolution" (January 23) must find it partly mythical. As a former industrial worker, I can speak from experience of the conditions of work and the atmosphere of the time.

One last point: perhaps the most important thing that Sir Winick has not mentioned is the fact that many of the conditions of work and the atmosphere of the time were the result of the industrial revolution.

Clearly teachers could ever forget their rise, but more than a small percentage of their numbers live in an approaching state of poverty. A. J. DAVIS, and others, Hammerton Nursery First Ouseburn Road, Sheffield.

Further, in the two completely different industries I have experienced direct workers never outnumbered indirect staff, a fact he sees in teaching. Similarly with the criticism of the unsackability of teachers, in my experience very few staff are ever sacked.

It is the double standard, implied here, that is deplorable. What he really means by "hiring and firing" is the ability to sack the apprentices, that he mentions right at the beginning, once they have served their time. In no way does this ability lead to "higher morale and productivity" as he claims.

JOHN JOHNSON-NEWELL, 58 Dole Road, Lancashire.

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JOHN JOHNSON-NEWELL, 58 Dole Road, Lancashire.

Earning from Europe

It is a pity that Mr and Mrs Calver (January 16) confused the issue about educational provision for Europe with decisions about languages. If any, they should be taught in schools.

They need to know much about the other developed countries of western Europe, both inside and outside the EEC. They have experience of coping, as we all do, with the stresses of life. We should know, as we do, about the political and social conditions of these countries, and how they have developed, and how they are developing, and how they are developing.

We would not want to predict the relative global importance of different European languages. We would observe simply that the need to learn a second language is a reality, and that it is often included as

part of the curriculum of most of the schools in the world. It is a pity that Mr and Mrs Calver (January 16) confused the issue about educational provision for Europe with decisions about languages. If any, they should be taught in schools.

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Teachers in the Troubles

Sir—I would like to pay tribute to teachers in Northern Ireland for their impressive work, despite the strain of terrorist activity and its frustrating side-effects.

During a five-day visit to some of our primary schools in and around Belfast—including Protestant, Catholic and non-denominational, secondary, grammar and almost comprehensive—I found the concentration of pupils of all ages quite remarkable, while their informed interest in world affairs and desire to assist development projects in the Third World compared favourably with that of similar audiences in other parts of the United Kingdom. This applied even to a group of fifth and sixth forms

who had just learnt from their head teacher in morning assembly that the fathers of two of their class (both active in the parent-teacher association and well known in the school) had been killed. Nor, apparently, have examination results suffered.

I will not attempt to explain nor to draw any conclusions—but simply to express my admiration and my thanks to all concerned. MARGARET QUASS, Secretary, Council for Education in World Citizenship.

●Right: walking to school in Belfast.



True comparison between FE and sixth form

Sir—In reply to B. M. L. Perry (Letters, January 23), I would like to point out that in this area the secondary pupil/teacher ratio is 17.4:1, including all academic staff. The further education ratio is the same, but non-teaching academic staff are not included. When this is taken into consideration the overall ratio is 16.8:1.

Since further education colleges are doing the work of at least two sixth level, and much of academic sixth level, the effective ratio is to be compared with an average sixth-form group size of approximately 10. (Heads are coy on the exact figure but admit that 10 is about right.)

One reason for the further education overall ratio being 0.6 better than that of the schools is that many further education courses are paid for by industrial training boards, who will not accept numbers in excess of 12 in teaching groups and will not pay for them. They insist that bigger groups should be split, and in this case they are the pupils who call the tune.

Moreover, many industrial training courses are a staggered 18-week year, which is clearly expensive in staff. In the true area of comparison with schools, that of GCE classes, the ratio is more like 20:1.

The cost of support and clerical staff is irrelevant, since most would be required whatever the ratio. It must be remembered that in many ways the further education colleges are their own divisional administrators.

The DES salary statistics quoted, like most DES statistics, are woefully out of date, even if they are further education here includes polytechnics.

As an ex-schoolmaster and now a further education lecturer, I have been protesting for years about the mistrust each side of the education service feels for the other. Much of this is due to the fact that many of the sixth forms succeed in breaking down this mistrust in this will be a notable achievement.

I. R. DLYTHE, 13 New Road, Maseham, Gravesend, Kent.

extended the hand of recognition to such allies. THOMAS CULTON SCHOOL, London.

Sir—The article on mixed ability science at Abbey Wood (January 16) looked at one problem facing secondary schools today—the need to balance the social integration of our pupils with their curricular needs.

I would suggest that science can be taught to mixed ability groups in years one to three, where our aims, being school controlled, are still largely educational. In the fourth and fifth years the aims become examinational, and mixed ability teaching becomes impractical.

It is a course which must be based on O level, if it is to cope with the needs of a pupil who will be upgraded at 'SE' 1. The less able child, with his likely reading, writing and mathematical difficulties, best employed in spending his time on lessons grappling with the physics of interference and Newton's law of gravitation?

If science teachers really want mixed ability classes in the fourth and fifth years, they must devise mixed ability examinations. They must not mislead into superimposing a mixed ability philosophy on the present device system.

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External assessment is best

Sir—As a continental teacher with long experience of teaching in English grammar schools, I welcome the letter of alarm at the trend towards internal examinations (January 9).

Internal assessment is endemic in central Europe, where the teacher is a state executive and traditionally considered an infallible authority. All teachers, even the most conscientious who would never be consciously unfair to anyone, cannot help conditioning their pupils for tests which they will be assessing, and the pupils accustomed to the assessment of their own work adjust their minds accordingly.

How can one expect teachers to make "objective" assessments on a 16-year-old's ability to remember facts or present information? The pupil may remember well with one teacher, and not with another, with whom he is out of sympathy. One teacher may feel the pupil presents information well when he echoes him and another when the pupil's answer is independent, etc.

No comparability can be achieved that way. It is a fallacy to believe that if teachers are expected to run courses for their pupils they must be able to assess their performance objectively. All teachers are open to a variety of emotional pressures—hanging over marks, pupils and parents' imagination or alienating themselves—which are repressed into the subconscious and manifest themselves in various ways.

There is indisputable evidence of the inherent subjectivity of all teacher-assessments. Hence one cannot "train" teachers to make valid and reliable judgments of their own pupils' performances, because one can only train people on the conscious level, but the teacher is in most cases not consciously aware of his subjectivity.

WALTER BERGER, Lecturer in comparative education, Porzellangasse 45/34, 1090 Vienna.

Sir—In the interests of objectivity, which he clearly values, it would be helpful if Mr Geoffrey Evans did not perpetuate the myth (TES, January 23) that CSE boards cannot "reject" a Mode 3. They can.

The difference between a CSE board and a GCE one is that a school may appeal to the Schools Council against the CSE board's decision. The Schools Council would then act as a court of appeal and may find against the CSE board—or, for that matter, for it. CSE boards can and do reject Mode 3 submissions. D. H. BOARD, Secretary, Metropolitan Regional Examinations Board, London SW18.

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Sport

Scots take 2 colleges title

by Don Anthony

Scottish teams, Jordanhill (men) and Dunfermline (women), took both titles at the British colleges volleyball championships at Didsbury College of Education, Manchester.

The two physical education college players displayed a fitness and grasp of the game which promises much for future Scottish national teams. The Dunfermline girls, who beat Dartford College in the final, are, it is said, up six days a week at 6 am to train.

The organization of Scottish volleyball generally is exciting. Thirty-five men's and 15 women's teams engage regularly in league play. It is, perhaps, some solace that the national organizer and "guru" of Scottish volleyball, Mr John Syer, is an Englishman, as is Mr G. B. Wright, director of the Scottish School Physical Education, at Jordanhill.

St John's College, York, were runners up to Jordanhill in the men's competition. Other teams were: St Paul's College, Cheltenham; St Katherine's, Liverpool; Crewe and Alsager; and Avery Hill, London. The other women's teams



John Syer: volleyball "guru".

were: Anstey, Endleigh, Didsbury, and St Mary's, Cheltenham. Most of the players were not born

when, 21 years ago, the Amateur Volleyball Association of Great Britain was formed in Manchester. AVA subsequently mothered the existing English and Scottish associations, the various schools governing bodies for the sport, and the colleges association.

Six of the competing colleges were specialist physical education centres. This classification is fast becoming obsolete, which is probably one reason for the clear and sudden rise in standards in the schools. Colleges where the game has not yet played seriously would have been amazed at the skill and tactical expertise which the leading students now possess.

The high cost of travel, even to somewhere as nationally convenient as Manchester, shows up a major problem for competitive sport. How can young people now afford to travel about their own country to engage in sporting events? Organized sport depends on cheap travel.

It is also a major problem for school sport. The Sports Council might apply themselves to this with urgency.

T.T. champions toppled

Big surprise in the area finals of the English Schools Table Tennis Association team championship was the eclipse of Cumberland Comprehensive School, London Borough of Newham.

For the first time since 1967 Cumberland are without a team in the concluding stages. In the nine years they have won nearly 20 team titles. In contrast Millom School, Cumbria, winners of two national titles last year, had four successful teams in their area finals. The regional finals will be held at Leeds, Swindon, Shenfield (Essex) on Sunday.

The surviving 84 school teams will be further whittled down before the national finals at Matlock on March 20. The individual championships will take place in May.

Schools of sport

Charterhouse are to house two Schools of Sport this year, one for boys and girls from 15 to 19, the other for boys and girls between 11 and 15.

The school for the older children (August 1-7) will provide high level coaching in squash, cricket, (boys only), tennis and fencing. Coaches already appointed are Peter Hartley, Squash Rackets Association national coach; Les Leihman, the former Sussex cricketer and now the National Association national coach; and Frank Charnock, coach to the Great Britain under-20 fencing teams.

The school for the younger group will provide a wide range of activities at different ability levels. Students will be able to select two sports from tennis, squash, cricket (boys only), archery, athletics, fencing and horseriding, which will take place at stables at Farnham.

Sailor's secretary

In May the National School Sailing Association will become one of the very few scholastic sports bodies with a full-time secretary. A three-year grant of £4,500 from the DES has put the association in this happy position, which they hope to keep up from their own resources after 1979.

A £1,450 increase in subscription income last year gives the NSSA confidence to take this step. What seems to give them extra financial and organizational strength is direct application of 23 local authorities in a new membership category.

The association have been able to expand some of their activities and services during 1975, including courses, publications and arranging discount trading, said chairman Mr Michael Hanley (Norfolk's CEO) in his annual report.

Paula, 10, gets gym award

Paula Cunliffe, a ten-year-old pupil at Ashton Rectory C of E junior school, North Ashton, near Wigan, has marked another stage in the progress of *The Sunday Times* gymnastics award scheme. She has been given a special commemorative prize on becoming the 1,500,000th badge winner in a project which started in 1971.

The British Amateur Gymnastics Association estimate that about 12,000 schools and clubs and more than three million children are actively involved in the scheme.

Paula has passed three of the four grades in the two years since she took up gymnastics. Her twin sister Angela is also a gymnast. Ashton School, where Mr Michael Leary is physical education teacher, has taken part in the award scheme since its inception.

Badminton first

The first schools badminton quadrangular tournament is to be held at the Ashton Court Country Club, Bristol, on next Friday and Saturday. The event, originally scheduled for Cork, was switched to Bristol after the kidnapping of Dr Horro-mann.

Outstanding player is Karen Bridge (Wallington High School, Surrey), winner of the All-England under-18 title last month.

In brief

School bookshop

The Sir Charles Lucas comprehensive, the largest school in Colchester, Essex, has opened its own bookshop for sales of paperbacks to pupils and staff. Mr Kenneth Charnock, the head, says: "Boys and girls are learning the habit of buying books. Consideration is now being given to designing a special book token for school use."

Means test tussle

Students' union officials at the University of East Anglia, in Norwich, are to fight a "means test" for students who apply to send their children to a creche and playgroup while they go for lectures. The union welfare officer, Mr Jerry Elsmore, said the union wanted a uniform charge with a hardship fund to lower the charge for those who needed it.

Visitors

Members of the international journalists' organization, AIJFF, are to visit Morley College on Monday as part of their tour of British education centres. Later they will visit the Open University, a government skill centre, the BBC's Educational and Overseas Services, the British Council and an ILCA institute.

Poetry prizes

Cash prizes worth at least £50 are to be awarded by the Southern Arts Association and Chichester Festival Theatre in a poetry competition to coincide with the theatre's 1976 season. The competition is open to "anyone of any age" living in the area. Closing date for entries is March 15.

Play leadership

A play leadership course will be run by Lewisham Council at Beckenham Place Park from Monday to February 21. Application forms for the course, which is free, from the Games Organizer at Denford Town Hall, New Cross Road, SE14.

Scholarship winner

Miss Caroline Lewthwaite, of Wyndham School, Epsom, Surrey, has been awarded a Kingsley Fairbridge scholarship to study for a BSc degree at the University of Western Australia in Perth. She files from London on Tuesday.

O level Esperanto

Mr Michael Shurshy, MP, has been named the Conservative co-secretary to the Esperanto Parliamentary Group which now has a membership of 54. He joins Mr Lewis Carter-Jones, MP, the Socialist secretary. The group are trying to obtain an Esperanto O level for the 1,300 children already learning the international language in 30 British schools as a curriculum subject.

Duke opens HQ

The Duke of Edinburgh on Tuesday opened the new international headquarters of the Award Scheme which bears his name at 5 Prince of Wales Terrace, Kensington, London W8.

People

Mr Barry Sheppard, general manager of Manchester University Theatre from 1968 to 1974, becomes administrator of the Oxford Playhouse next month in succession to Miss Elizabeth Sweeting, who has been appointed director of the Arts Council of South Australia.

Mr J. R. Tusting, managing director of the Harrold Leather Manufacturing Company Ltd, is the new chairman of the Footwear, Leather and Fur Skin Industry Training Board.

Universities

J. B. Goodenough, leader of the electronic materials group, Lincoln Laboratory, MIT, to be professor of inorganic chemistry, Oxford University.

C. M. Taylor, professor of political science, McGill University, to be Chichele professor of social and political theory, Oxford University.

Schools

Mrs Mary Belton, head of science

Essay award

Susan Rothstein, of JFS Comprehensive School, London, has been awarded the Dame Peake essay prize for her joint runners-up essay, "Richard Davies at School, Dorset, and Langley Grammar School, Dorset." The question set was "The greatest poet of the War." Do you agree with an assessment of Wilfred Owen?

10,000 trees

Nearly 150 Kent schools pondered to an appeal by Lord Haver, Lord Lewknor, to plant 10,000 trees to commemorate the anniversary of American independence. Lord Astor plans to plant 100 trees at Maidstone School in Friday to start the scheme.

Advice from OU

A three-man Open University visiting team to discuss setting up distance learning programmes in a number of universities. Last month team visited Saudi Arabia to advise on distance learning techniques at the King Fahd University, Jeddah.

Mistress's gift

"Slips in a Calm Sea" by Jan van Os, is expected to be £1,500 for Queen's School, Harrogate, at next week. The painting to the school by a 12-year-old boy.

Charity run

Six Keble University students to run the 900 miles of o'Groat's to Land's End Easter vacation, to raise the National Society for Relief. The team will be 60 miles a day.

Exchange

Pupils of Gospel Old school, Hampstead, are to next term with children Bergholt, Suffolk, the John Constable was born.

Chemistry competition

Thames Valley Chemistry Centre, which is based on University's chemistry department, is offering a cup and other prizes for the best exhibits in a Waste Materials competition.

Two sections: recycle household waste, for up to 10 and recycling a selected waste, for the over-16s. Dr M. J. Hudson, before Reading RG6 2AD, before.

Careers in hotels

Grand Metropolitan Hotels 77 hotels in the United Kingdom and Europe, held a careers conference recently to match jobs and careers which the industry offers to young people leaving school, with academic qualifications.

at Springfield State School

Thomas Belton, head of the Forest Boys' School, in the Harsham, Sussex, in the founders, Mr and Mrs Wick James, who are retiring.

Dr Kenneth Murray to be professor of molecular biology, University of Oxford.

Sir John Habakkuk, vice-chancellor of Oxford University and of Jesus College, to be of the University College of the sea.

Dr A. J. Cole, who holds a personal chair in the department of computational science, to be professor of computer science.

D. J. R. S. Fincham, professor of genetics at Leeds University, to be Buchanan chair of genetics at Edinburgh University.

Dr P. C. B. Phillips to be professor of economics and social sciences in the University of Birmingham and head of the department.

April 1, 1976.



In the second part of this TES series, we publish four personal impressions of the impact of the Bullock Report and its potential for bringing about change

The way ahead

Joslyn Owen provides

a chief education officer's view of the innovations and changes in practice called for by the report

Think anew, expansively and laterally, says Bullock. Think shrink, says the controller of public expenditure. Make the teaching ratio no worse, say the optimists. Make it no better, says the local distributor of resources. And stop the nurseries, but improve the language development of under-fives.

The difficulty of listening to several exhortations at the same time is intensified because we are accustomed to associating improvement and innovation with growth in the service. As resources dwindle, we need a different cast of mind.

Bullock is more concerned with the type of innovation which requires improvement and its consolidation than a marked addition of resources. The Secretary of State's preface denying anything extra was almost irrelevant. Bullock is a matter of creating a strategy, of steady thinking and of modifications of practice over a long period of time. This reveals, together with the importance of the recommendations—with their startling lack of glamour, and with the likelihood that they will be affecting schools at the turn of the century—the real differences between changes that are now called for, and those which we have in recent years made in other parts of education in the name of curriculum development.

The report has closer kinship with Newsom and Plowden than with the papers and projects of the Schools Council and the Nuffield Foundation. On superficial reading it says obvious things which we think we know; it does not spontaneously stimulate or challenge the shallow thrust of those teachers, advisers, and trainers who prefer what is utterly new to a re-examination of traditional problems. It has to be seen as part of a history of repeated frustration. That Bullock in places sounds very much like the Newbolt report of 1926 (*The Teaching of English in England*) is unsurprising. The problems have not become easier.

In addition to an understanding of the past, Bullock asks for a deeper knowledge of children, their homes and their schools than this week's snapshot of society can provide. But the base of knowledge which is needed by anyone who will set on the report is rather ordinary, drawn from long hours of observation while you teach and from extended puzzling about the way in which children learn. From this, obvious dilemmas arise: however skilful the interpretation which is given to students, Bullock is not enough for those who are inexperienced.

For those on the other hand who do know the business of teaching, the report carries weight because it deals thoroughly with

problems which are recognizable. But for these, the catch is that if things are to be changed, it calls for energy and a long-sustained effort. Bullock therefore needs the support of great numbers of middle-aged, non-trendy, uncynical, intelligent and hard-working people. Plenty of teachers fit the description; can their efforts be harnessed to the improvements for which the report asks?

Energy and effort alone are not enough. We still do not know much about the impact of new ideas on teachers in mid-career. Not many years ago we learnt from the age pattern of those attending in-service training courses that the nadir comes between the early thirties and the early forties. The 45-year-old and the 50-plus teacher make good use of in-service work.

There has been no need specifically to exploit this trend; it has been enough that we should welcome it and be grateful that those who received their professional training in the post war years—and who by now generally hold posts of responsibility—should continually interest themselves in becoming up-to-date in the staples of teaching.

But for Bullock it is not simply up-dating and self-renewal that is needed. A mixture is sought of vision, constructive thinking and deliberate changes of practice. For a school to have a language policy which is both written down and acted upon needs five things: realistic guidance about how to create a policy; belief that a policy, once formulated, should be both adhered to and regularly reviewed; the deliberate attempt to link to what is established the work and contribution of teachers who are new to a school; detailed agreements about changes of practice; and clarity about who it is who is to have the last word.

The reformer has, therefore, to connect classroom practice with decisions made for the school as a whole, guidance from outside the school and, in an important way, partnership with parents.

In any attempt to give reality to those connections the points of potential tension are obvious. An authority can go too far in its guidance if it attempts to eliminate the possibility of there being some school policies about language which will be inept, impractical or ill-informed. But authorities will fail to be accountable for their part of the obligations imposed by Bullock unless sensible guidance is given, and unless schools are convinced that the advisory team for Bullock is both experienced and expert.

Much is expected from the combination of common sense and professionalism. The two must come together: we now need to regard all advisers, as well as all teachers, as people who know about the demands of language development. We must also be ready to

extend the role of the right teachers' centres in such a way that they can become language reading centres.

In addition to external help, schools need a safeguard against the risk that a language policy may be left simply as a nebulous and not very useful idea. The head carries responsibility. Do heads know enough about language? If not, who controls the process of formulating a policy? And who is it who can mould a policy which can not only guide those who are conscientious and experienced, but also support the inexperienced teacher and stimulate the weary?

If we think of secondary schools, it is the head of the English department who is to regard Bullock as their own concern? If it is, do we risk what Professor John Downing has described as the smothering of the report by woolly waffling? Will we be doing something which would compare in silliness to handing over the training of pilots of jet airliners to the geography department? Or can we find, make or convert someone in the school who can be expert in the training which the skills of language require? If we do find that person, can we ensure that they make the best use of what has been learnt in recent years through reports such as *Educational Priority and From Birth to Seven*?

The problem is no easier in the primary school. We thus face two unsatisfactory positions. In a secondary school only the head can finally be responsible for language across the curriculum. In the primary school, it is not simply the task of covering the curriculum which is important, but the creation of a policy for language overall which goes further than the revision of schemes of work.

Because Bullock asks for large and long-term changes, heads will have, in contrast to what is expected from them in some other aspects of the management of innovation, to go further than the evaluation and manipulation of ideas. They will have to know a great deal about language, and only when given that knowledge will they be in a position to judge what type of resource has to be brought into play.

To return to the beginning—a new skill has to be acquired if reform is to be well handled with fewer people and less money. The particular improvements of Bullock need less emphasis on innovation in itself and more emphasis on the detail of teaching and learning. To highlight the importance of language in schools does not call for strategies of dissemination and over-formal evaluation. It does, however, call for a recognition that schools respond well to sensible requests to review how they carry out their most important tasks, and that they also respond more comfortably—with a firm sense of knowing what they are doing—when they are asked, in an unambiguous ownership, to carry out a job which properly belongs to them and to an authority's advisers.

Joslyn Owen is chief education officer for Devon.

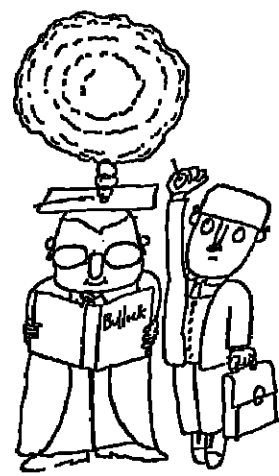
Bullock needs the support of middle-aged, non-trendy, uncynical, intelligent and hard-working people. Plenty of teachers fit the description; can their efforts be harnessed to the improvements for which the report asks?



Schoolgirl at speed! Fifteen-year-old Andrea Mischerlich, of East Germany, on the way to a silver medal at the Olympic Games.

Hope is not enough

Alan Little suggests
there is no administrative context for implementing
the report's recommendations



Reviewing the recommendations of the Bullock Committee and, more specifically, the suggestion that the Department of Education and Science and local education authorities should set up a working party to investigate supplies of books to schools, Mr. Morris concluded that "Nothing has been heard of the proposals for the past year". Much the same has been said about the other recommendations.

Why is it that a report that the TES said "provided a coherent focus for looking at schools and their curriculum" and presented "pretty useful guidelines about how language and learning can both be promoted in practice" should have been virtually shelved one year later. The welcome for the report was not only in the educational press; for example, the *Daily Express* headlined it with "Bullock puts reading to right".

Concern about basic skills is no less than 12 months ago, and anxieties about standards of literacy are still around. Furthermore, recommendations like "There should be positive steps to develop the language ability of children in the pre-school and nursery

and infant years. These should include arrangements for the involvement of parents, the improvement of staffing ratios in infant schools, and the employment of teachers' aides whose training has included a language element" and "Every L.E.A. should appoint a specialist English adviser and should establish an advisory team with the specific responsibility of supporting schools in all aspects of language education" make as much sense now as they did when published. There are two obvious reasons for inaction: lack of money and the comprehensive nature of the recommendations. When Bullock was published, the tightening publication, inflation has meant zero and now 2 per cent growth which in turn means cuts.

Obviously new projects are most vulnerable, so the fate of Bullock is the same as the nursery programme—shelved until we are able to join the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. It sounds convincing, but is it? I suspect not: of the 17 principal recommenda-

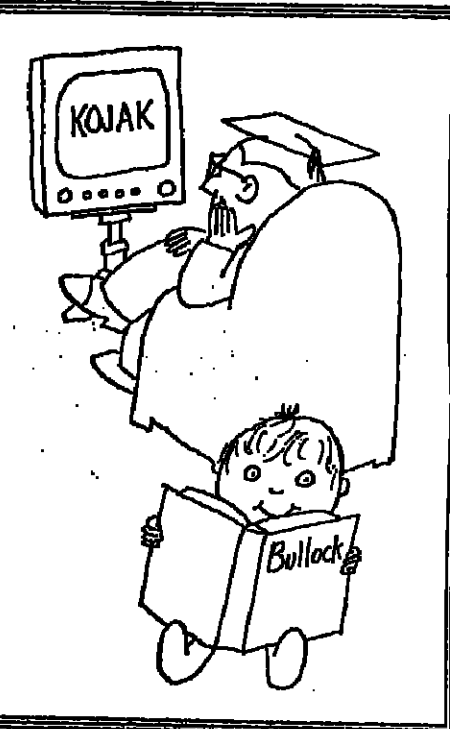
tions, many require little or no resources.

My guess is that eight need significant sums of money to be implemented; and six none at all. For example, in the section on children with parents born overseas, four out of 21 recommendations have no resource implications, and 11 have at all. My impression is that the last has far more to do with the first, thinking about the resource implications, surely any implication is slight when compared with the current educational budget of around £4,000m a year.

Not all the most important recommendations are costly. For example, few would argue against the importance of recommendations like "there should be consultation between schools, and the mission of effective records, to ensure continuity in the teaching of reading, in the language development of every child, or 'L.E.A.s and schools should have early screening procedures to prevent inactive language and reading failure

A case of overkill?

John Rennie argues
that the report has failed to get through to its many
different audiences



In common with, I suspect, most of the country's 350,000 qualified teachers, I have not read the Bullock report. Unlike all the teachers I have spoken to, however, I have read parts of it, every one of its 40 pages of conclusions and recommendations, a number of reviews, two pamphlets, a comments, and various articles about it.

Again in common with most other qualified teachers, I have never been taught how to teach reading. Over the last 15 years though I have been exposed to most of the ideas, attitudes and systems thrown at the Bullock Committee. Nobody bothered to crystallize, analyse and organize their thoughts for me in the way that they bothered to do for the committee.

One of the report's conclusions points out that "language competence grows incrementally, through an interaction of writing, talk, reading and experience. . . . No argu-

ment with that. So do most other things. Pity the committee did not seek to create such an interaction. Instead of producing something that could only be welcomed in the most print-oriented of societies.

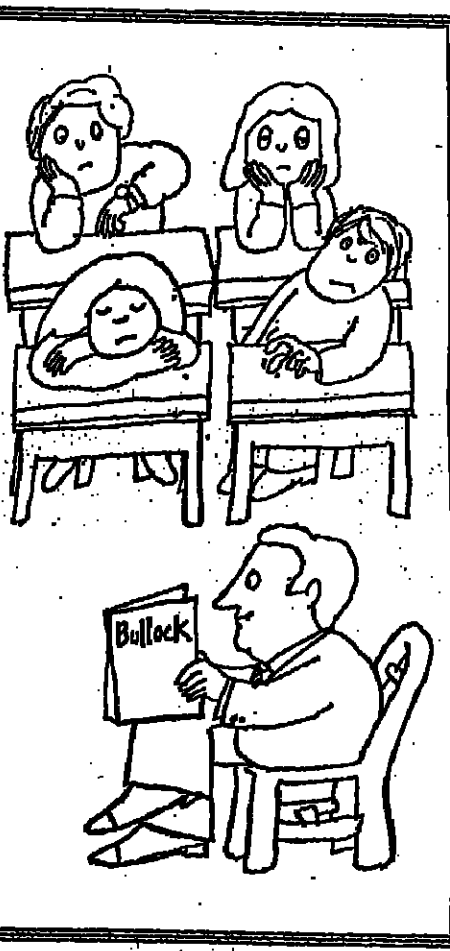
The Bullock report reminds me of the Reverend Sydney Smith, who, speaking of a letter he had written, apologized for the excessive length of it on the grounds that he had not had time to write a short one. It is a classic case of overkill. A report, whose business it is to persuade teachers to think about what they are teaching in the language field, was in the fortunate position of being able to afford to buy copies of the report for the staffrooms of a few schools. It says the commonest reaction of teachers is to give a grimace, and an occasional half-guilty and rueful smile.

It is hardly possible that this is because

teachers are not interested in the task of reading and language development. The abundance of teachers' courses and pamphlets against such a view. Could it be that there is little empirical evidence to show whether television has had adverse effects upon standards of reading. However, evidence as exists suggests that it is an increase in television watching which has reduced the amount of time spent in reading. Could it be that teachers, who are part of the common culture of television, and consequently prefer Kojak to Bullock? Of the two, it must be Kojak.

The politics of language

June Derrick looks at
the report's contribution to some critical and complex questions of
language development



The presence of immigrants and their children in British society has emphasized problems that existed long before the immigrants came. This is certainly true of housing and many related issues; it is true too in education. For the most part children of immigrant parents attend schools in educational priority areas, or schools where a variety of difficulties beset many children (and therefore teachers) which often bear no relation to generalized statements about education, language and learning.

The Bullock report will undoubtedly be put aside unread by many on the grounds of sheer length. In fact it is a masterpiece of compression, covering the vast territory of the nature of language, its role in child development and throughout education, the learning and teaching of language skills, the place of these in teacher training, and various special issues like adult literacy, the monitoring of the levels of skills, and the vexed question of reading standards.

The report really takes off in chapter four, which provides the key statement on language and learning. The argument places language at the centre of the educational process, as a major factor in making for the individual's success in life. Language failure can be a life sentence.

Concern with the education and life-chances

of the underprivileged—and of the children of minority-group children—has been a driving force in a great deal of educational development work in the last 15 years. It has led to innovation and experiment at national and above all at local level, and undoubtedly to a focus on language that has become clearer and sharper than anything that has gone before.

If as a teacher you are confronted with a child who speaks no English at all, you are taken back to the roots of language learning; you are forced to realize, perhaps for the very first time, that with native English-speaking pupils, you only build on to a vast amount of learning that has taken place long before they come into your hands. You may have to teach them to read and write, but you do not have to teach them to speak English.

In the case of children from the Caribbean, the part played by dialect in making for difficulties in learning also becomes clear. The difficulties of, say, Cockney or Yorkshire children switching dialects in responding to a "standard English" speaker, or in matching their sound-system to the teacher's, are much greater for children whose dialect is not spoken or even understood by the teacher, and who may have severe difficulties in early reading. Many teachers, who have been brought up short by the realization that they

have to find new methods and materials to help minority-group children over their language difficulties, have come to believe that new methods and materials are also needed to help those native English-speaking children who are variously described as "culturally deprived", "non-verbal", "bilingual" or "underprivileged".

But it is vital to make the distinction between the linguistic needs of different children. It is equally important to think about what we mean by terms like "culturally deprived", especially if, as advocated in Bullock, each school is to shape a language policy for itself, and in so doing make decisions which will affect the life and learning of every child.

The language issue is closely interrelated with the politics of education. And although contrasting Bullock with earlier official reports on language, you could say the distance is now far more radical—a long way from the Newbolt report, which virtually said the teacher is a matter for concern if children seemed to have any of their own language or culture of their own to bring to school—the report still skirts round crucial issues. (It is, after all, a report signed by all members of the committee. Some of the sharper areas of disagreement are sketched out in the two notes, one

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guarantee individual diagnosis and treatment.

These are important and cheap, and the TES survey shows how local authorities who believe in energetic administrative action can get things moving. But what of the other authorities? And what of the lack of urgency in DES policy on the first recommendation of the report, namely, a national monitoring system?

There are other reasons why, in too many areas, not much progress has been made. The scale and nature of the recommendations is one. The report is 645 pages long. It was designed to be definitive, and succeeded in being exhausting (I wonder how many people have read the whole report carefully). Again, to quote the TES: "In their enthusiasm for covering every aspect of their wide terms of reference, they have paid too little attention to the importance of their own transactional English". The scale of the recommendations may well have put many people off serious consideration of the report. ("Several notes that should have sounded as clarion calls are somewhat

misleading"—TES again.) I think the main reasons for the patchy response and benign neglect of important recommendations go deeper into the structure of English education, and the difficulty facing anyone who wants to influence decision-making that ranges from the classroom through county hall to the DES. Where do you plug in any recommendations? Who is going to promote them and who will monitor their implementation?

Given the decentralized nature of educational decision-making in Britain, and the methods that exist for central government funding of local authorities, how can a report of this type get discussed, gain acceptance and implementation? One way is to appeal to reason and professional commonsense, and this is what the report attempted.

What is missing is a way of placing the recommendations in an administrative context that will make implementation easier. I would emphasize two possible ways, neither

of which find a place in the report: special funding programmes; and the designation of people to be responsible for implementation.

The first is straightforward: if money were set aside for all or some of the recommendations, implementation would be more likely. Unfortunately the Secretary of State, in his foreword, is less than encouraging ("for the time being action on those which would involve educational resources must be postponed") and so it is the language of priorities and pressure that is relevant.

Here my second point is pertinent: the need to have people responsible for overseeing implementation, exerting pressure and questioning provision. Again, to quote the Secretary of State, "I hope that local authorities and teachers at all levels will look carefully at the recommendations which concern them, as my Department will at those which concern government." Hardly the language of political urgency.

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that the former has the edge for succinctness and economy, if the latter does match him for assertiveness.

Not having done a breakdown of the conclusions, I may be mistaken in assuming that the report was intended for teachers. Certainly the local education authorities, already strapped for cash, come in for their share of recommendations—recommendation number seven, for example: "English . . . should have improved resources in terms of staffing, accommodation and auxiliary help." Unarguably, since they are the front-line troops, the report should have been most important to teachers. Yet, for the reasons I have outlined, I suspect that it is not getting through to them. Even for those who do read it, the report may not change

their *modus operandi*. While recognizing the eclectic approach of most teachers, the report does not come out unequivocally in favour of one method or another. And perhaps that is right.

Is it aimed at parents? Doubtful. Even the most enthusiastic parent-teacher association chairperson is likely to find the 600 pages somewhat daunting, not to mention the fiver needed to buy it. If I am right, and the report is to have little impact upon teachers and none upon parents, has it then all been a waste of time? Perhaps not. It could serve as a useful source book for a few years yet.

All will not be lost, as long as we do not assume that because it is written, all the work is done. The target group it should have been

aimed at is much bigger: the now-famous, triangular partnership of the Bullock report of teachers/children/parents. They could still be reached.

Sesame Street and, more recently, the *On the Move* adult literacy programmes, have given us some inkling of what is possible if the media are used imaginatively for educational purposes. The whole drive for the adult literacy campaign has been enlightening and encouraging. With few resources, creative talents have been set free to attack a deep-seated and largely hidden problem. Although we must wait to judge the effectiveness of the teaching methods, it is undeniable that the materials are reaching their target audience.

We can go much further. Why not strip

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assent, one of extension, that follow the main report. (It might have been more useful for the report itself to have explored the key areas of controversy more boldly.)

It is true that many basic tenets of educational philosophy are stated unequivocally—should the child come first, that the teacher should begin where the child is, that the child's own dialect should be respected and accepted; that the culture of the home should be valued by the school; that the books children read and the words they write should not be alien to them. But many teachers are uncertain about what these tenets come to mean in practice.

The Newbolt report was written before the sociologists and the socio-linguists moved in on the working classes and the strong theoretical support to those who advocated child-centredness for other reasons. While there has often been something in the advocacy of working-class culture (and something of the working-class culture of the sociologists have provided rigorous analyses of data to show that any one dialect, whatever its social prestige or lack of it, is as valuable as any other, and as susceptible to grammatical description. The key text is

the short and eminently readable paper by Labov, "The logic of non-standard English". In the United States this work is just one strand in the powerful case that Black and other underprivileged children fail in the educational system. This is not because of deficiencies in their backgrounds, culture or language, but because of failings in the educational system itself, in schools which alienate the children and their families, and then introduce curricula to compensate for the apparent deficiencies, which then increase the alienation yet further.

Changes in curriculum to meet children's special needs fail to help, because they ignore what the children can do. They reject the one thing that would link school and home in a meaningful way—the language of the home.

For minority-group children whose mother tongue is not English, no one would now deny the importance both of placing a positive value on children's mother tongues, and of combating the ethnic prejudice that undoubtedly exists. But the language question is still centrally important.

Although English second-language teaching has been going on for more than a decade, complacent about the results. There has certainly been little or no development

in the last five years. Where has the effort gone? It may be into the consideration of the other multi-racial issues referred to above, to the loss of the many children who are still needing help in the learning of English as a second language.

I suspect that teachers in training, and many teachers in schools, are genuinely attracted by arguments which, like the ones about dialect or about the multi-racial curriculum, strengthen their adherence to child-centred, community-based education. At the same time, these arguments can be used to sanction the rejection of many traditional values, teaching methods and materials.

The Bullock report does not explore the troubled and troubling area of the debate about the curriculum in any depth, but it comes down squarely on the teacher's role being one of intervention. Yes, it says to the teacher, respect the child's dialect, his mother tongue, the cultures of the different homes and of the different ethnic groups. But above all make it your job to see that every pupil grows in language skills, and ends up a fluent speaker, reader and writer of the English that society—and the present-day education system—demands of anyone who wants true social mobility. For children whose home cannot help them to acquire proficiency in these skills, much more spe-

If the subject of this report and its recommendations are to be taken seriously, something more direct than "hope" is required. It is the absence of any person or group of people directly responsible for implementation that goes a long way to explaining the lack of action.

The report should have asked for, and received, a timetable and costing of the recommendations directed at central government. It should have insisted that the Department obtain the same from local authorities on the points relevant to them. (I believe only a handful of authorities have carried out detailed reviews of their resources in the light of Bullock, and of any additional cost involved in implementing the recommendations.) If this is not seen as the job of the report, it should be the political, administrative and professional job of the Department.

Further, a group of people should be responsible for seeing that this is done. My own candidates would be within the inspectorate and the disadvantaged and assessment units at the Department. In addition, a way should be found for publicly reporting back. Until something like this is done, I see little prospect of early and large-scale implementation of reports such as Bullock. Hope, goodwill and existing practices are not enough.

Alan Little is Director of Reference and Technical Services at the Community Relations Commission.

cartoons in local newspapers, special promotions in department stores, local radio fun programmes? Jimmy Young gets into several million homes each day and runs a consumer-unit approach once each week. *Nationwide*, the BBC's early-evening programme, does too. Could they be persuaded to do a parent education or "what-did-your-kid-do-at-school-today" slot?

And how much more the schools could do. Bullock refers at several points to the need for parental involvement, and even gives the odd example of good practice. What is needed is a large-scale home/school relations programme in every school, so that all three partners in the educational triangle can benefit mutually from an integrated approach. Cost? Goodwill and a few pounds a year.

Where will the stimulus come from? Not from the Bullock report's proposed national centre for language education, for sure. If such an idea was destined to be stillborn, that must surely be it. What about the educational disadvantage unit? Should not that be doing just that job? Perhaps that is another argument.

John Rennie is community education adviser for Coventry.

dialect effort is required from the teacher. Language development cannot be left to chance.

In the detailed accounts of the component language skills the Bullock report lays down a foundation for suitable methodologies. This offers a much needed reassurance to those teachers and teacher-trainers who must often feel that they are at the mercy of every wind that blows—and the winds of educational sociology blow strong. For any child, there are great opportunities for personal development, freedom and mobility in a solid mastery of English language skills. If schools set out to help children to gain this mastery, can they go far wrong?

Perhaps we are too afraid of the spectre of a new breed of Mr. Gradgrind to give wholehearted support to this aim. There are other fears too, like the recognition that once a policy catches on, such as language in the infant school, compensatory education, or English for immigrant children, other vital needs of the children in question are neglected. Policy makers with limited means are prone to put all their eggs in one basket.

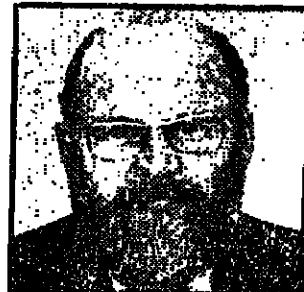
Responsible educationalists have increasingly difficult decisions to make: where they are to place their money, spend their time, cut their options. They have a duty to respond to the changes in society, to not only keep abreast of current thinking but contribute to that thinking and enlarge it.

The top priority is to be alert to the clearly recognizable needs of the children in the schools, and to respond to these practically and immediately. There is nothing wrong with chasing hares, including semi-political ones, but there is great harm where the chase distracts from the task in hand.

June Derrick is a member of the Bullock Committee and until recently senior lecturer at the Language Teaching Centre, York University.

What is a folk-song?

Dominique Enright talks to Roy Palmer



With his red beard, Roy Palmer looks more like a folk-singer than a headmaster. He runs the Dame Elizabeth Cadbury School, a smallish comprehensive situated in the Cadbury estate of Bournville (but at some distance from the chocolate factory). A very good school, declared my taxi-driver, whose daughter goes there. Certainly education, Mr Palmer declares, comes first with him; folk-songs are a spare-time occupation. Nevertheless, he is able to give frequent lecture-recitals, to produce a number of authoritative collections of folk-songs, and to help make records of the songs he has collected. But he does not divorce the folk song from education; indeed, he is currently conducting a symposium on the relationship between them.

But, first, what is a folk-song? Broadly speaking, it is not of anonymous composition, it is a creation that has become detached from its creator and has come to belong to the people. From being circulated, often orally, and undergoing changes to suit time, place and singer, it becomes multi-versional and eventually comes to appear as an organic entity, rather than as a song written by X and set to music by Y.

This does not mean that folk-songs have never appeared in print; some began life as broadside ballads, printed on broad sheets and sold, and some of these were popular enough to pass into oral circulation. The music is as undefined as the words. Times are borrowed and adapted to suit the particular version of the song, or perhaps to suit the taste (or ability) of the singer and his audience.

By the ear mostly familiar with the "art song" (in general often spoken of with some scorn) many of these songs—though usually not the better known ones—seem rather monotonous and unmelodious. There are no dynamics and no emotional overtones; the folk-song speaks directly, without the distance of classical music or the histrionic element of opera. Indeed, often the singer seems almost to be speaking the song. So what the song may lose in melodiousness, it gains in clarity, so that it becomes possible for the listener to follow quite a complicated story.

The "indefinite-ness" of the folk-song—which stems not only from its multi-versional quality but also from the ease with which it shades off into, for instance, either the music-hall song (which may well have started as a broadside ballad) or, as in the case of the American Negro Spiritual, the hymn—makes the task of the folk-song collector difficult.

This is a task that Roy Palmer finds fascinating, likening it to archaeology. He discovers folk-songs in a variety of ways: in archives, books (especially memoirs) or by listening to other singers. But the means that gives him the most pleasure and satisfaction is that of discovering the songs through people, mostly elderly people. He finds no how, sometimes line by line, the words, by gentle questioning, the words of a song remembered from a far distant childhood.

One can appreciate the pleasure, but the second question is, what caused Mr Palmer to embark on all this?

His interest in this art form first developed during his early schooldays and then his days at university, both of which coincided with revivals of interest in the folk-song. At first merely a listener, he graduated to being a performer, and eventually, feeling that he didn't want "second-hand" material, he decided to search out songs that were virtually unknown. He has been remarkably



successful in doing this, and has, in fact, had more or less to limit himself to the mid-eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and to the Midlands and the northern parts of England.

To some extent, too, he has restricted himself to certain types of folk-song, for it has a vast number of functions. It might be a children's song—a nursery rhyme, perhaps, or it might accompany a dance. It might be associated with some ritual custom; or it might be a love-song, or just an amusing story; or it might be the medium for news or propaganda. Roy Palmer seems to "specialize" in these last few types—though, once again, it is not possible to draw any definite distinctions between them.

An interest in history seems to govern his choosing; though a modern language teacher by training, he is, he says, a historian by inclination. Once one of the more effective vehicles for expressing the thoughts and feelings of "the people" on various matters of general concern, or for relating bits of community gossip, these songs have given way, to a large extent, to newspapers and other forms of mass media. The same has been the case with some sorts of literature or even visual art, and indeed, one may find folk-song in, for instance, Dickens's work, or Hogarth's.

Today's newspapers—at least the more sensational ones—find it adds to the effect if they are able to "authenticize" their story. We might remember the point in *The Winter's Tale* where Shakespeare presents Autolycus vigorously protesting the truth of a highly unlikely ballad he is trying to sell: "Five my pack will hold . . . and witnesses, more than I—'twas supposedly sung by a fish—but there are many extremely serious folk-songs."

In Roy Palmer's collection *The Painful Plough*, a good number of songs illustrate the hardships undergone by the agricultural labourers of the nineteenth century. These may have been sung at merry gatherings but they were, nevertheless, serious criticisms of the miserable life led by the overworked and underpaid farmhand—and his harsh fate should he attempt to protest or supplement his wages by poaching.

Songs found in *Poverty Knock* deal with industrial life, and some have quite a modern ring to them. Although Mr Palmer says that a modern folk-song is a contradiction in terms, a few of these are quite recent: for instance, there is one about the Greiford pit disaster of 1934 in which 269 miners were killed; this could well be adapted to suit more recent events. Equally relevant to the

present day are those about pollution and urban development: "Liverpool's an altered town," mourns one. A song then more appropriate to myself for the Birmingham at which I arrived in no way resembled the Birmingham I remembered from some years back—is "I Can't Find Birmingham," a lament for pre-Industrial Revolution Birmingham.

These few songs, though typical of a more collected by Mr Palmer, are but a drop in his huge ocean. In the seven or so collections that he has so far published we find songs covering such diverse subjects as Christmas and crime, courtship and battles, general jollity and the Poor Law, railways, life at sea, and tall stories.

I attended one of his lecture-recitals—held at the Sir Wilfrid Martinus School in front of an audience of sixth-formers. A rather daunting audience one might feel, but he was undaunted and gave an impressive performance. I, for one, learnt a great deal about folk-song that day. Mr Palmer sang—without any sort of accompaniment (no mean achievement), played his records, and spoke of the songs' social and historical background and implications—a more general version of which I have attempted to give here.

The most memorable point was the relationship of the folk-song to today's mass media. Indeed, after the usual initial post-lecture silence, an interesting discussion on radio and television versus the folk-song was just starting up when—of course—the bell rang: the day was over.

The Painful Plough, Poverty Knock, The Valiant Sailor, Love is Pleasing, and Room for Company are all published by Cambridge University Press. *Songs of the Midlands* is published by EP Publishing. *A Touch on the Times* is published by Penguin.

Mr Palmer's latest collection, *The Ring of the Fair*, will shortly be published by Cambridge University Press.

A
sixteenth
century
ballad-monger



Riding the 'stang'—
an early nineteenth-century
punishment
for quarrelsome or
licentious conduct

...Me, I never forget

Kitty Mrosovsky on Valéry and Gide

Volume 15: *The Collected Works of Paul Valéry*. Translated by Michael and Jackson Matthews. Harmondsworth and Kegan Paul £8.50. Pp. 311.

the friendship between Valéry and Gide was almost half a century old. Gide had a night-dream that Valéry was very ill, and he tried desperately to find phrases which he knew of the utmost importance but which he could not remember. When he woke up, he instantly made a note of the fragments he could remember, and something like this: "other AH of time, and we'd be very pendulous."

usual, all sorts of interpretations are possible. The dream shows a boundless admiration for Valéry, and his devotion to him; it is a symbol of the lifting of the veil from the friend's crushing intellectual superiority; it glances past Valéry's obvious attempt to pinpoint the nature of his lifelong scorn for the literary world; it pictures the awareness of his own oscillating singleness, which often struck him as rigid and impoverishing; or on . . .

as a reader is that a friendship between two different people who have ever survived the lifting of the veil from the friend's crushing intellectual superiority; it glances past Valéry's obvious attempt to pinpoint the nature of his lifelong scorn for the literary world; it pictures the awareness of his own oscillating singleness, which often struck him as rigid and impoverishing; or on . . .

On his side, Gide tried to control the idea of friendship. Valéry himself treated it as far more important, not than intellectual activity but than the production of literary opus. He constantly reminded his friend, suggesting, but extremely fine, almost literary—which allows for close intimacy.

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Gide

But would even an O level candidate translate "Dis-moi si c'est toi" as "Say me if it is you", hallelujah and all? Besides, being attractively clumsy, this is a text in which verbs are omitted, punctuation goes haywire, and gratuitous little words wreck syntactic havoc. It is a text in which her and his, it and he, the and of, of and from, are swapped round, in which one can fail to commit suicide in order to feel stupid, instead of almost doing it because one feels so stupid, a text in which a lamp has "its ear packed with slaps, with lumps"—which reads at times like a surrealist insult to Valéry's love of light.

Perhaps the translators should have left rather more than just *zut* and *merde* in the original French. In fact, they also leave *pig* to fend for itself, with the help of italics. This has the result of showing us Valéry, whose passion was for the inconclusive, spreading over his table "all the old notes, all the albums, notebooks, and backs of envelopes which bear only the important word *pig*." It means "understood."

It is Jackson Mathews who was not the editor of the series. I might be tempted to conclude that he and Marcel Mathews (unlike Gide) are convinced that Valéry, whether as phantom or in the flesh, talked little sense. But even if the language were intelligible, this selection would remain too piecemeal to give a fair idea, either of the quality of the reflections which Valéry communicates. Personal details are puzzlingly retained out of context, while vital strands of thought are left out, instead of being woven into the fabric of the notes. And individual letters are chopped about in a way that makes it impossible to tell whether the dots represent the original punctuation or a Mathews omission.

So which did you last read *The Curse of Kahana* or *Thalaba the Destroyer*? *His Life of Nelson* still has much to recommend it, though not enough to keep it regularly in print; the *Commonplace Book* is a mine of information for anyone interested in the mental furniture of an early nineteenth-century man of letters; and *The Doctor*, perhaps his longest-surviving work, does still retain a certain leisurely, discursive charm. But a major writer and/or thinker, in a series which does not yet include Coleridge or Wordsworth—that does seem eccentric, to say the least.

Southey . . . Southey? By Kenneth Curry. Harmondsworth and Kegan Paul £4.95. Pp. 312.

Books can give rise to a kind of magic. One looks down at the title-page and up at the spine of the book and one is struck by the name of the author. But a major writer and/or thinker, in a series which does not yet include Coleridge or Wordsworth—that does seem eccentric, to say the least.



Valéry

There were moments when I felt that some sort of cerebral incision had taken place, and that what I was reading was not so much poor English as halting, laboured French. The habit of translating *moi* as *me* adds still further to the deterioration in Valéry's persona. . . . *Me, I never forget* is this ungrammatical correspondent, lurching into mid-letter. Anyone interested in the subject should close the book and refer to the selection of letters translated by June Gucharnaud.

Valéry's reputation, least of anybody's, should be allowed to rest on superficial literary pills or shoddy translations. Yet even the blurb on the dust-jacket bites off more of a cliché than it can chew, referring to him as "a man whose contemporaries thought of as the great European poet of the first half of the century." This is the man who, for fifty years, spent the time between four and seven o'clock in the morning filling up 261 notebooks, in which, so he said, lay "non vral Moi"—his real self. He referred to the occupation as his "psychic culture." And these *Cahiers* are doubtless crucial. If Valéry is to be appreciated from the vantage point of our own time, as an analyst of words, of their corresponding signifieds, and of the laws which govern the variations to which these signifieds are subjected by the individual mind.

It is not surprising, given the monumental bulk of the notebooks, that only brief selections have been included in this series. The editor rightly points out that they would have to be tackled as a separate enterprise. And publishers are probably chary of spending much more on a costly paper to a specialized readership. But this final volume could, at least, have been compiled with Valéry's scrupulous clarity in mind. It is a pity to find the *Collected Works* ending on so demoralized a note.

Nor does Professor Curry, who bids fair to be the expert on Southey (not that there is much competition), bother to mount much of a campaign to rescue the poet from the general reader's Southey. He appears to take Southey's interest and importance for granted. He does a good professional job of guiding students through the unfamiliar tomes, however, and if his book can hardly be said to fill a felt want, at least it is useful to have just one study of Southey by someone who patently cares.

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ERNEST MILLINGTON reviews a new recorder, and on the right A. H. CROCKER and JOHN FREEMAN look at more audio-visual equipment

Cassette recorder

ITT Studio 720 Stereo-corder. Mains/battery-operated stereo audio cassette recorder. From ITT Consumer Products (UK) Ltd, Malden Road, Sidcup, Kent DA14 5HT. Price £79.84 (including VAT).

This elegant and compact little cassette recorder has many advantages for use in or out of school. It weighs a mere 61b 2oz when charged with five HP11 batteries but can equally well be operated at 110v or 240v from mains supply or from a rechargeable storage battery.

Recording control is clearly monitored on twin recording level meters, one each for left and right hand channels, which also act as battery level meters. There is a simple automatic level control push button switch which will enable the non-technical user to secure excellent recordings. The manual override, however, enables a more exact — easily achieved — tuning.

We tested the Studio 720 by recording direct from radio, tape recordings and record players, all with excellent results, then took it into a playground where we were able to record interviews and children's games which, reproduced by play back through stereo speakers, gave a rich and colourful background of street and other extraneous noises. It would be a useful piece of apparatus to take on "nature" outings.

It is, however, in the recording of music that the Studio 720 should be of greatest use in schools. The built-in amplifier and loudspeaker can be used for playback in mono; the 12 watt yield seemed to produce adequate volume for classroom use with good quality sound reproduction; and played back through a stereo loudspeaker system it was excellent for school assemblies.

There is also provision for playback through 400 ohms stereo headphones, but please remember to have a five-pin Domino DIN plug fitted.

The microphone input is rated

1,000 ohms impedance/100 microvolt sensitivity, meaning that it is only suitable for moving coil microphones in the 30 ohm-600 ohm range. These are, of course, common enough, particularly the 200 ohm-600 ohm types, which would be ideal for this apparatus; 50 k ohm moving coil microphones and very high impedance crystal types could cause overloading and a peculiar frequency response.

In the Studio 720 there is an alternative plug pin arrangement which can improve the overloading problem but will not help the mangled frequency response. Many schools (not to mention teachers' centres) rely on having a floating stock of microphones, the buyer of any recorder must know what is appropriate to the particular apparatus or suffer a loss of quality which he will wrongly blame on the recorder.

Criticism concerns the output for external amplifiers. The output level is rated at 600 mv/22 k ohm impedance. While the voltage level is healthy enough to drive most amplifiers, the output impedance is rather high. It will only be really happy working into an amplifier whose input impedance is at least 100 k ohm. The result of using equipment with an impedance below this could be a signal loss and upper frequency response.

Other advantages include an automatic stop which switches the recorder off when the tape-end is reached during normal running, fast forward or fast rewind; a mechanically coupled pause control which should prove useful for editing out unwanted items during recording; very clear slider controls for volume, tone and recording level with a clear indication on a numerically graduated scale; and protection, especially in the case of pre-recorded cassettes, against accidental erasure.

This is in every way a neat, compact, robust and lightweight machine, easy of operation and versatile for private or educational use.



Above left: the Malvern projector; above right: the Clarke and Smith record player; right: the TM episcope.

Schools record player

Clarke and Smith 1047 Record Player. Clarke and Smith Manufacturing Co Ltd, Melbourne Works, Wallington, Surrey, E57.

This is a good schools record player and my few criticisms are not about how it works but about the extra items.

Like a lot of equipment from Clarke and Smith, the 1047 has input sockets which enable it to be used as an amplifier for a microphone or for some source of sound signals, such as a small cassette recorder or portable radio. Unfortunately, these are not sensitive enough. The microphone input is only suitable for a high impedance microphone (crystal or ceramic type) and, although they used to be common with school tape-recorders, this is no longer the case. Similarly, modern examples of cassette recorders and portable radios are unlikely to match either of the other inputs.

As a record player for school use, the 1047 is excellent. Adequate sound level is available from the built-in loudspeaker and the sound quality is first-class. The socket

provided for an external loudspeaker will not often be needed in classrooms and possibly not even in small to medium-sized school halls. The sound level should be sufficient for larger halls with a suitable external loudspeaker.

The player incorporates a Garyard SP25 Mark 4 record deck which will play seven and 12-inch 33 rpm records as well as seven-inch 45 rpm and 10-inch 78 rpm. The deck is a single player (not autochange), but there is automatic pick-up arm placing and automatic arm lift and switch-off. There is also a separate on-off switch, a red neon mains-on indicator, separate volume controls for record playing and microphone, and trouble and bass tone controls. The mains lead is permanently attached and there is a storage pocket for it which will also accommodate a fitted 13-amp three-pin plug.

At nearly 12 kg in weight, the 1047 will probably not be carried far, but for the facilities and quality provided it is not too bad. Clarke and Smith also make a less versatile lightweight model.

The model 1047 is better styled than previous models, with a mahogany veneer finish.

Filmstrip and slide projector

Malvern SAV5000 Filmstrip and Slide Projector. Distributed by: Specialist Audio Visual, 127 Trafalgar Road, London SE10. £76.32

The Malvern SAV5000 is an Italian filmstrip and slide projector which uses a 250 watt halogen lamp. It is now the top machine in a range of filmstrip and slide projectors distributed by the Specialist Audio Visual Company, and will take most of the attachments used on the smaller machines in the range.

The Malvern SAV5000 is strongly constructed with a hard wearing stoved enamel finish. A rotary carrier mount allows an easy change from double to single frame filmstrips and vice versa. The filmstrip carrier provided is a simple spot-loading type, the spools being held in place with a very effective ball catch which also stops the film

unwinding. There is a simple to-and-fro type slide carrier, and as an accessory, a magazine attachment taking a 36-slide Leitz pattern magazine.

The projector has a high light output allowing for only partial blackout, but a reduced light level setting is provided which could more than double the lamp life, and should be adequate in most conditions.

The SAV5000 is a simple projector to operate and it is easy to change the lamp and to clean the projector itself. Apart from lenses, other Malvern attachments may be used. The 52.5mm diameter lens barrel size used, however, is also common to other manufacturers of slide projectors including Kodak, so interchanging of lenses may be possible.

Although a little heavier than some other filmstrip and slide projectors using the same lamp the SAV5000 is a good classroom projector which can be recommended.



Above left: the Malvern projector; above right: the Clarke and Smith record player; right: the TM episcope.

Episcope

ITM Primopaque Episcope. Distributed by: Ingram Machines Ltd, Ashford, Middlesex. £24.

The French Primopaque offers the user an alternative between small portable inch square stage machines with 10 or 12 stages.

The Primopaque is a unit finished in white with a sheet aluminum 7.5-inch square stage over it. The Primopaque is already dealt with by Visual Productions in their range of slides on Russia, *Early Life in Rural Areas*.

Illustration is from a halogen photographic good estimated life of the lamp can easily be through a door at the projector, which is fitted with a switch which can be used to turn the projector on and off. The lamp can be used to project a picture of the lamp.

The complete projector is fitted with a lens which is focused by moving a back of the Primopaque on the lens barrel. The distance at which the projector is focused is indicated by a scale on the back of the Primopaque.

Compared with other projection equipment, the Primopaque is a simple projector to operate and it is easy to change the lamp and to clean the projector itself. Apart from lenses, other Malvern attachments may be used. The 52.5mm diameter lens barrel size used, however, is also common to other manufacturers of slide projectors including Kodak, so interchanging of lenses may be possible.

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of geography filmstrips on Eastern Europe

Collective farming

Visual Productions, 15 Green Road, London SW14 4AP. Colour slides or double filmstrips. £4.36.

Communist ideologies on collective farming were propounded in the late 1920's in an effort to transform the peasant into a mechanised farmer and eradicate the capitalist spirit of the individual. No co-operative farms would be set up without major reference to the worker peasant.

Collective Farming, a set of 24 colour slides (also available in film form) by Dr Frank Carter, is a carefully structured survey of the order of farming and its development in modern collectivization.

The set is drawn from examples from Poland, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, the USSR, the Kolkhoz and the MTR. The slides are already dealt with by Visual Productions in their range of slides on Russia, *Early Life in Rural Areas*.

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City life

Visual Productions, 15 Green Road, London SW14 4AP. Colour slides or double filmstrips. £4.36.

Communist ideologies on collective farming were propounded in the late 1920's in an effort to transform the peasant into a mechanised farmer and eradicate the capitalist spirit of the individual. No co-operative farms would be set up without major reference to the worker peasant.

Collective Farming, a set of 24 colour slides (also available in film form) by Dr Frank Carter, is a carefully structured survey of the order of farming and its development in modern collectivization.

The set is drawn from examples from Poland, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, the USSR, the Kolkhoz and the MTR. The slides are already dealt with by Visual Productions in their range of slides on Russia, *Early Life in Rural Areas*.

Illustration is from a halogen photographic good estimated life of the lamp can easily be through a door at the projector, which is fitted with a switch which can be used to turn the projector on and off. The lamp can be used to project a picture of the lamp.

The complete projector is fitted with a lens which is focused by moving a back of the Primopaque on the lens barrel. The distance at which the projector is focused is indicated by a scale on the back of the Primopaque.

Compared with other projection equipment, the Primopaque is a simple projector to operate and it is easy to change the lamp and to clean the projector itself. Apart from lenses, other Malvern attachments may be used. The 52.5mm diameter lens barrel size used, however, is also common to other manufacturers of slide projectors including Kodak, so interchanging of lenses may be possible.

Although a little heavier than some other filmstrip and slide projectors using the same lamp the SAV5000 is a good classroom projector which can be recommended.

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Bulgaria

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Comecon

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Third World technology

Technology for Development is a new publication from the Voluntary Committee for Overseas Aid and Development which attempts to examine the role of aid, and how appropriate current notions of technological development are to the Third World.

Ann Kestenbaum, who compiled the book, hopes that it could be used to add a "technology element" to sociological studies of the Third World, or a "Third World element" to studies of technology in society.

The book is made up of articles, mainly written by teachers of charity workers, and excerpts from newspapers, magazines and books. It is intended to be used as background information for the teacher, although the publishers think that some of the articles could be used directly with students to stimulate discussion.

The book costs 95p and further information can be obtained from VCOAD, who are the coordinating agency for several charities associated with the Third World. VCOAD, International Development Centre, Parnell House, 25 Wilton Road, London, S.W.1.

Mathematical additions

The Deci-rings mathematics set, already in use in schools, has now been repackaged to contain more work-cards. The makers say that Deci-rings are a useful aid in teaching construction, grouping, sorting and counting, and can be used with many mathematics programmes. As well as the extra work cards, an improved number track is now included with all sets. This is claimed to enable children to perform simple number exercises more easily.

Inquiries to E. M. Danton, Trem Industrial Marketing Services Ltd, 87 Pinstone Street, Sheffield 1.

Printemps

The Squeezymen, or more properly, the Air Bys bottle, is a sort of polyethylene container for storing chemicals which deteriorate through oxidation. As the level of the chemical falls the air can be squeezed out until the liquid level is again in the neck of the bottle. The bottles are brown, to prevent further chemical deterioration through light. They could be especially useful for storing bulk photographic chemicals.

Squeezymen come in several sizes, including one gallon and one litre. The one gallon size costs about £2.30, plus 30p postage and packing.

From Polling and Cross Ltd, 104 Baker Street, London W1.



From "Everyday Life in France".

Cornish language and names

For anyone interested in Kernowek (Cornish) or indeed Kernow (Cornwall) the Lodenek Press publish booklets and packs on subjects such as Cornish mining and the Cornish language. There is also information on local characters like Trevithick, the Cornish engineer.

The *Cornish Language Around Us* is the title of their latest publication containing information sheets, maps and a booklet, price

90p. Some of the information would interest the casual reader who might like to know, for example, that Polu means Blackpool (pool, black), and Pen-holy means Holyhead (pen, head; holy). There are also notes on spoken Cornish and Cornish names. However, anyone seriously interested in Cornish would probably find it superficial.

The Lodenek Press, Padstow, Cornwall.

Illustrations by John Worsley for Anglia Television and Purnell Books have now been turned into slide sets to accompany classic children's stories. To date six stories are illustrated: *Wind in the Willows*, *Black Beauty*, *Treasure Island*, *Robinson Crusoe*, *Held and a Christmas Carol*. Each set is 60 slides and teachers' notes.

The slides are produced by Alan Brockway Ltd and marketed by Delglies Hayward and Associates Ltd, 196 Fernbank Road, Ascot, Berkshire.

Herbs, spices and table setting

by Mary Adams

Using Herbs and Spices and Laying a Table. Educational Productions Ltd, Bradford Road, East Ardsley, Wakefield, West Yorkshire. 40p each.

Both these booklets are well presented and the information is clearly set out. Either chart would make an attractive display for the home economics classroom.

Laying a Table provides a simple guide to the correct table settings for breakfast, lunch, afternoon tea, dinner and a formal dinner. The illustrations should enable anyone to tackle table laying competently.

Using Herbs and Spices contains a great deal of basic information which is especially useful now that we are becoming increasingly herb and spice conscious. The chart is

divided into appetizers, main courses, poultry and game, meat, poultry and game, and biscuits, and preserves.

Many suggestions are given for the use of herbs and spices in the kitchen. The illustrations are clear and the information is presented in a simple and easy-to-use format.

The information given in the booklets is sound and useful, and the illustrations are clear and the information is presented in a simple and easy-to-use format.

And to the eleven slides which could be added to the broken, and unusual collection of foods and herbs and

Language and life in town and country

by Mary Adams

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quite well by themselves. The sequence of images makes more sense if used in conjunction with the course, but it is not too difficult to adapt the commentary.

The technical quality of the filmstrips is high and the subjects are imaginatively selected and framed. Some images stimulate more comment than others (there is a limit to what even the most articulate can say about a bunch of bananas), but in general, there is plenty of scope for vocabulary expansion, the practice of basic grammar points and the provision of information on France.

The teacher's notes are sometimes rather unhelpful and true: "Pupils may be impressed by the concentration of the pupils and also interested in the pictures on the classroom walls"; or "The prices on the window... will prove a

useful starting point for language practice", etc. I would have preferred some brief factual notes in French with more suggestions for the actual commentary.

Why Learn French (No 1) makes an excellent introduction to any French course. It covers a wide range of subjects, showing, for example, how easy it is to get to France, how interesting and varied the country is and how useful French is in certain jobs. *Everyday Life in France* (No 2) starts in moving on to clothes, homes and festivals. The subject matter is more relevant for those following *De Jour en Jour* than to anybody starting on the theme from scratch.

In *Town* (No 3) is an excellent aid, featuring just the sort of information you need to catch the flavour of the life-style. It takes up

its starting point public and commercial buildings and then, with the aid of some comprehensive background notes, discusses the importance of cafés, parks, swimming pools and markets.

The *Fruit and Veg Man* (No 4) is the least satisfactory. It is simply a series of close-ups of various fruits and vegetables. Shopping around in France (No 5) presents background information on all the shops most commonly found, and *The French at Work* (No 6) takes a number of different jobs and shows the differences between working in France and England.

For those already using *De Jour en Jour* these filmstrips, used occasionally, will act as useful reinforcement to the background information sections. For those looking for general visual material a selection of the filmstrips could prove a good investment.



From "Everyday Life in France".

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Ideas,
argument, experiences,
research

TALKBACK

Bristol children go
down on the farm/Do schools treat
children as people?

Oats and beans and barley...

N. F. Large

The popularity of farming as a topic in schools is easily explained. It is the most widespread of Britain's primary industries, and provides the best example of the interaction between man and the natural environment. Where possible, classroom work should be supplemented by farm visits, for these can afford the deepest insight into the subject and make a lasting impression on pupils. Children in our school have been visiting farms as part of a first-year local studies course.

The decision as to which farms to approach depends on convenience, contacts and interest. The farms nearest the school are obvious candidates because of accessibility. Farmers with children at the school are likely to cooperate. The local National Farmers Union representative can supply details about ac-

ivities at various farms, and suggest which farmers are likely to be most amenable.

Prior contact with the farmer and adequate briefing of the children are essential if maximum benefit is to be gained. The farmer should be told of the relevance of the experience to the general scheme of school work; the number, age and ability range of the children; and the points you would particularly like him to emphasise.

The pupils should arrive at the farm with a knowledge of the general farming pattern of the area, and how it relates to physical and economic factors. A familiarity with things like crop rotation, the seasonal aspects of the farming year, and modern trends in farm methods is also helpful.

The ideal length of a farm visit for younger secondary school children is perhaps an hour. A successful format allows the farmer to give a brief introductory talk on the nature of his farm, the children the opportunity to question him, and a conducted tour of the farm buildings, machinery and livestock.

A farmer is more likely to receive a school party during one of his busy periods. We visit an arable farm in November, when most of the ploughing and autumn sowing have been completed, when the bulk of the summer's grain harvest has left the farm, and when much of

the machinery has been put into store. Despite the farmer's commentary, it can be difficult for children to appreciate the work pattern when it is seen during a relatively "slack" period.

We have tried to counter this by compiling a photographic record of the farms we visit, showing activities like milking, silage-cutting, hay-making, seed-drilling, combine harvesting, muck-spreading and ploughing. The pictures are mounted in the classroom as 10in by 8in black and white prints.

It is instructive to visit more than one farm so that comparisons can be made. If only one visit a class is allowed, try and combine half of one class with half of another to visit one farm, while the remainder combine to visit another. This

allows for cross-checking, and gives added motivation to the children—they know they will be required to describe their experience to their classmates who visited the other farm.

The pupils may also become acquainted with different farming philosophies. One farmer might do a range of activities, arguing that if one falls in a particular year he is "covered" by the others. Another might prefer to specialize, reasoning that by concentrating his effort undivided attention, superior knowledge and specialist equipment. Such matters are often overlooked in textbooks.

A farm visit can be as instructive for the teacher as the pupils in questioning long-held beliefs. Crop

rotation is justified in the long run on the grounds that it allows the same crop continuously to progressively deplete the soil. But this is not always true. On a farm we visit grows spring barley. Yields in the first four years. After that begin to rise again, to be a figure not far short of the yield.

Again, the practice of hedges to enlarge fields for efficient operation of modern machinery might be thought of as the risk of wind damage. But the experience of a farmer is that wind is the greatest when a hedge is on the lee side at the point of descent.

To hear a farmer talk his running costs and the maximum return on investment is also illuminating. Experience the typical articulate and accomplished is anxious that children understand his work, less the risk of gates open and dogs allowed in only danger of visits in success might encourage to make excessive demands on the farmer's time.

N. F. Large teaches at
Secondary School, Alcester



Left:
First year pupils
from
Marlwood School
with
a local farmer

Knowing their place

Stephanie Ward and
Fred Sedgwick

It is interesting and rather sad that while children think of schools as places where there are people, adults think of them in terms of staff, buildings and amenities.

It could be, of course, that adults in school feel they can influence staffing and equipment, whereas children just come and, in most cases, stay until their time is up. Although most adults do care about the children in their charge, they tend to get so bogged down in organization, teaching methods and lost pencils, there isn't time to evaluate our attitudes to the children.

En masse we tend not to treat children as people, and excuse our rudeness by pointing out that children do not respond and feel in the same way as adults do. We herd hundreds of children in the depths of playground for an hour, while we sit back with our feet up, drinking cups of coffee and smoking cigarettes in a cosy staff room. We make children wait to go to the lavatory, while we slip off down the corridor when necessary. We force food down them that they do not like because it is good for them, and we treat their heads if they are naughty.

Now, and again, some of these things may be acceptable. There are children who habitually pick at their food and need watching. There are children who, given a chance, will live in the lavatory and need to be barred from it. But these are in a minority; although many schools have rules to deal with this minority, other children's lives are made miserable.

No one would deny that children have feelings—they certainly show them more than do adults. But there seem to be only two main areas of concern: the free school meal and the slow learner.

I suppose it depends what sort of area the school is in. In my school the free meals children tell every-one else quite openly that they don't pay, and nobody seems to care much. Perhaps there is some suffering here, and we ought to be aware of it.

Some children go through agonies because they feel they can't keep up with their friends; but most of us can anticipate these problems. What is more worrying are the fears that many children endure, without admitting them to an adult or even to their own friends. It might be an apparently trivial matter, like a large insect dog on the way to school; or more seriously it might be the fear of being bullied or not being liked.

There was a horrific account in *The Sunday Times* a year or so ago, about a bright boy who was terrorized in his last year at junior school by some of his peers. He had nightmares, could not work, and did not recover until he went to secondary school.

It is perhaps most difficult to treat children as people when we come to their opinions and prejudices. Children can be extremely prejudiced about smelly, dirty, spiteful or spoilt children. To assert that they only reflect the

opinions of their parents is a

solation. If we say to a child: "You're wrong to call Paul a spoilt boy", we are also saying that the parents are wrong. Playgroup fights are a

terrifying case in point. A child says that his mum has told him to hit back, and imply that he is right and you, the teacher, are on the other child's side.

Perhaps the easiest way to an even course through all this is to explain your own position, mentioning that other people think differently, and so on. To all children respect other views.

Most of us agree that children's opinions are important. We have them in *The Sunday Times*, and in other ways. But we don't let children's views influence our decisions. School dinner is another example. "Do you pay for your own food?" is a question that is asked by one child. "Why do we not have lunch?" "I'm interested."

"Well no, we don't because it's the school's money, and it's your responsibility, and you receive a free lunch."

A child I feel like a monitor who had to serve and to seven children, and younger they ate it, didn't want one, and remained at the end of the eating. He paid the statutory lunch money. A good job children have places.

Stephanie Ward is deputy head of Marlwood School, Chertsey, Surrey. Fred Sedgwick is head of Marlwood School, Chertsey, Surrey.

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File Gammell

Patterns of sound

Gillian Thomas reports on the startling success of Gertrude Baldwin's
method of teaching reading

Reading about reading standards has probably never been greater than it is today. Educators and parents spend much time weighing the advantages of the various methods available. One comparatively little-known method, "Patterns of Sound", has recently been updated by a new book of notes by Gertrude Baldwin, who used the method after many years as a primary and infant teacher, working with slow readers.

Her method has the great advantage of requiring neither special techniques nor equipment. Indeed it is so straightforward that any teacher can easily help their children use it; Miss Baldwin believes it is important that they should do so.

She based it on the premise that reading is not a matter of comprehending what another person thought, spoke and wrote down at another time. So at every stage it should be fun, and children—and adults—should be taking pleasure from it as they do when talking to friends.

To understand what reading is all about, children have to realise that the strange shapes they see on the page, the letters of the alphabet, are a set of pre-learned tools. Just as road signs tell a driver what to do, so the shapes tell them what to position their lips, teeth and tongue in order to express an idea.

Before they begin to read, they must be able to comprehend what another person thought, spoke and wrote down at another time. So at every stage it should be fun, and children—and adults—should be taking pleasure from it as they do when talking to friends.

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It, transformed into a picture of Mum, because that is the easiest word to say and because it was the first that most of us learned as babies.

"Once children know that whenever they see an 'm' they must put their lips together as they do when they are getting ready to say Mum, they have learned all they will ever need to about that letter for the rest of their lives. What a sense of achievement and confidence it brings when you tell children that. Moreover there are several other consonants which also never change, so the same is true for them too."

At the same time, the child must realise that no initial consonant ever makes a sound unless there is a vowel beside it to give it the sound. Miss Baldwin gets this point over by drawing a picture of a mother crossing the road with a pram to illustrate the three stages of the reading operation. The mother first gets ready at the kerb, then crosses, and finally stops again on the other side.

"Think of each letter as a road sign telling your mouth what to do", she emphasizes. "The first tells you to get ready, the next how to let the breath come out to make the sound, and then finally there is the signal to stop the breath again."

To emphasize this process, letters in the booklets are shown in three different colours: orange for the initial "Get ready" ones, green for the "Going into" vowels and red for "Stop".

Moving on from m, a picture of "Dad" comes next to help children remember where they put the tip of their tongue when they say a D or d. And so the sequence continues through the alphabet, but for example an s-shaped snake and an h-shaped house, until all the letters have been introduced in a cumulative way, as happily as in "This is the house that Jack built".

Each is accompanied by a catchy alliterative verse, to help hammer the message home and fix it in the child's mind. Thus "Why will Wendy wash warm woollens on a wild windy day; in this wild and wintry weather won't wet woollens blow away?" is read to children as they look at the W shapes of a line of washing, and an F-shaped furry rabbit says "Fix your front teeth on your bottom lip".

Children love to have rhymes with alliteration read to them over and over again, so this is where parents can be of tremendous help", she says. "At first children are only

asked to put their mouth in position for consonants at the beginning of words—without making any sound—while the story is being read. Yet by mouthing them in this way, they are already practising reading silently which of course is the eventual goal one is aiming for.

In fact children usually want to join in within a very short time, though it is most important not to pressure them into doing so until they are ready. They also enjoy acting out the rhymes, and this too can help fix the sounds and develop the automatic responses that reading requires.

Combinations like sh and ch are dealt with in the same way, as are all the variations in vowel sounds and their effects on other letters.

Miss Baldwin even has easy-to-understand explanations for such awkward combinations as gh—the bans of every new reader. Apparently the Anglo-Saxons used to speak from the back of their throats but when the Normans, who spoke from the front, arrived they could not cope with the guttural gh. So instead they either left it out altogether (as in bought) or filled the gap by bringing their top teeth down to make an f sound (as in laugh).

There is no doubt that children find "Patterns of Sound" encouraging to work with. The headteacher of a new school where there was a large intake of non-readers told Miss Baldwin that she had turned to it first to try to help an 11-year-old boy of low IQ whose reading age was under seven. "I read the first two booklets straight through to him."

At the end of a fortnight, having had a 25-minute lesson each day, he could read the easier books in his classroom and said he felt "much braver at reading."

To show that adults can also use the method, Miss Baldwin quotes the example of a grandmother of 54 who came to see her because she had never learnt to read. After four one-hour sessions in the presence of her husband and with help from him afterwards, she reported that she was "getting returned to say that she had even taught her grandson to read with the method in the summer holidays."

It took Miss Baldwin nearly 20 years to evolve her method. Even after giving up full-time teaching she continued because she was determined to find a way of overcoming the drawbacks she had experienced when using other schemes.

For example she found that the "Look and say" technique could lead to a "crossword" mentality which caused older children to guess longer words from the context rather than to read them accurately. "The more intelligent the child and the larger their vocabulary, the more catastrophic this could become", she says. "For instance an eight-year-old read 'He filled the cart with possessions'. Choosing 'possessions' as an appropriate word for that context needed far more mental effort than reading the correct word, which was 'potatoes'. Similarly, a 13-year-old read to me from *The Wind*, 'The doctor's heart fluttered in the breeze'. Instead of 'in his breast', followed by 'His sword pierced the ornate carcase' instead of 'cullars'."

Although she uses phonetics, Miss Baldwin criticises the phonic approach because it requires a small extra sound to be added to each consonant, which then with practice has, confusingly, to be eliminated again. Also every word has to be read twice as the child "sounds out" each letter and then tries to put them together. If this habit is tried to say them together, the pupil grows older the meaning of the words is lost. She quotes an example of a boy of 11 who met who failed an examination because his comprehension was nil despite having a reading age of 12.

To develop her method Miss Baldwin first taught herself Greek and shorthand in order to discover exactly what was the most difficult part of learning to read and write in a new alphabet. After several years of experimenting, she wrote "Patterns of Sound", her basic book of alliterative verse, together with four pupils' booklets which were published in 1958.

Not surprisingly Miss Baldwin now has pupils of all ages and from all parts of the world coming to her Hampstead flat for private lessons; she also readily allows teachers who are interested to sit in and watch her at work. Her successes include illiterate adults and dyslexics, as well as mentally handicapped children, and she also runs formal teacher-training courses on the method.

"For me nothing has ever equalled the thrill I get whenever I see a non-reader breaking through and beginning to read", she says. "Consequently I have been happy to devote my life to it, and my main concern now is to clarify and propagate the method, so that it will be able to go on without me."

The four booklets and Teachers' Notes are available from the Chertwell Press, 84/86 Chancery Lane, London, WC2, price £2.20, including postage and packing.

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Derbyshire headship

Applications are invited from suitably qualified primary teachers for the Headship of the following school:-

Buxton Fairfield Endowed (Controlled) Junior School

323 Children

GROUP 5

Application forms and particulars (s.a.o. foolscap please) from the Director of Education, County Offices, Macclesfield, Derbyshire DE4 8BG

Closing date 27th February, 1976

Shropshire Education Committee Primary School Headship

for September, 1976
St. Luke's R.C. (Aided) School
Donnington, Telford (New School)
Group 4

Application forms and further details (send s.a.o.) from:

The County Education Officer
Shirehall, Abbey Foregate, Shropshire
to whom they should be returned by 20th March, 1976



NORFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL Education Department

Required for September, 1976:

HEAD

for

SOUTH LOPHAM V.A. SCHOOL, Nr. Diss
(Group 1: 23 on roll)

Candidates should be committed Christians and preferably Communicant members of the Church of England.

Further details and application forms can be obtained by sending a stamped addressed, foolscap envelope to the County Education Officer, County Hall, Martineau Lane, Norwich, NR1 2DL, to whom completed forms should be returned by 2nd March.

Removal expenses are paid in accordance with the Authority's scheme.

PRIMARY

Headships continued

HERTFORDSHIRE

UNITED COUNCIL

NORTH HERTS DIVISION

PIMKING JUNIOR MIXED

Ridge Avenue, Pimkings

(Group 5)

(Number on roll 320)

Head required for September, 1976, at this well-established school.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Divisional Education Officer, Pimkings, Herts. SSG 1JN, to whom completed forms of application should be returned by 20th March, 1976.

HUMBERSIDE

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SPATEX '76... SPATEX '76... SPATEX '76...

A guide to the Swimming Pool and Allied Trades Association Exhibition. Brighton, February 15-17

The Metropolitan Exhibition Centre at Brighton, will again stage the Swimming Pool and Allied Trades Association Exhibition, popularly called SPATEX '76. This is the fourth SPATEX exhibition; the first began simply as a photographic display at the 1972 SPATEX conference.

Since then SPATEX has become a regular event and a major show staged at the same time as the annual conference.

SPATEX '76 will feature 52 companies at the Metropolitan, where visitors can view anything from large in-ground concrete pools designed to swimming costumes which help children swim. Of particular interest to education, apart from various specifications for swimming pools, will be practical pool care equipment, such as chemicals, pH units, skimmers and sweepers, as well as swimming aids, heat saving covers, pool heaters, changing facilities and, of course, invaluable advice on standards from the association.

As long ago as 1954 the English Schools Swimming Association wanted every school to have a swimming pool. They coined the caption "A pool in every school" and every child a swimmer. Today about one in five schools, colleges and education establishments have built and equipped modern swimming pools, but many will not doubt testify to the difficulties and expense needed to complete the enterprise. The only exhibitions which present swimming pools and equip-

ment first hand in the United Kingdom are organized by SPATEX and the Institute of Baths Management. From February 15-17 SPATEX '76 will be able to put educationists in touch with what is new in this growing industry. The following are exhibiting.

Complete swimming pool services

Cornelius Pools.—A Canadian company with a range of in-ground and above-ground pools, pool covers, demers and filters.

Cornelius Pools and Equipment Ltd., 11 Export Avenue, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada. K. J. Cornelius.

Cranleigh Clark Pools.—Above ground and in-ground pools, filters, accessories and chemicals. Changing facilities and pool heaters. Also on show, the Gasolux pool water chemical treatment, which lasts from seven to 10 days.

Cranleigh Clark Pools Ltd., Bath Road, Calcut, Reading, Berkshire. B. R. Thackeray.

E. J. Oakley and Sons.—On show, a glass fibre prefabricated swimming pool for restricted sites or as a learner pool. Easily erected by teacher associations as well as parent-teacher associations. All types of reinforced concrete pools for schools and covered pools, including therapeutic pools.

E. J. Oakley and Sons Ltd., Bridge House, 40 Kemmer Road, Hassocks, Sussex. Mrs. Axtell.

Executive Pool Equipment.—Of par-ticular interest to professional and DIY installation.

Executive Pool Equipment Ltd., Lyndhurst Road, Ascot, Berkshire. P. Williams.

Interpool Equipment and Liners.—Complete swimming pool packages. As well as their range of vinyl liners, they distribute swimming pool products.

Interpool Equipment and Liners Ltd., Second Avenue, Poynton, Stockport, Cheshire. M. E. Leveit.

Kalka.—Liner pools kils, with 14-gauge galvanized steel walls with adjustable A-frame braces, 30ml vinyl liner, coping assembly, high rate sand filter, skimmer, return fittings and main drain. All have steel work and liner seams and have a 10-year warranty.

Kalka (UK) Ltd., Hopes Lane, Rams-gate, Kent. R. Apling.

Ningara Pools.—Distribute fibre-glass-panelled liner pool kits and swimming pool equipment. National-wide network of professional pool installers. DIY package has everything except sand and cement to enable a school to build it them-selves.

Ningara Pools Ltd., Unit X, Will-mans Shipyard, Hazel Road, Wool-ston, Southampton. J. Crane.

Nor-cal Group.—International group, whose newest addition, Sun-time Leisure Ltd provide a low cost system-built swimming pool. Fast and reliable installation and without vinyl liners.

Nor-Cal Group of Companies., Clyde Road, Wallington, Surrey. P. De La Hunt.

Peter Geeckle Pools.—Specialize in in-ground liner and concrete pool kits. Extensive range of products covering every aspect of the pool industry.

Peter Geeckle Pools Ltd., Cumnor Hill, Oxford. P. Geeckle.

Rutherford Group.—Design and build swimming pools from teaching tanks to competition schemes; high speed sand filtration for hard working, training pools with Dia-mite units. Swimming pool non-slip paving and bullnose "hand-rip" coping. Install equipment service plant and distribute pool chemicals.

Rutherford Group Sales Ltd., Battle, Sussex. A. Starkey.

Swimming Pool Construction.—Offer a complete swimming pool service and expert advice. Package deal on contracts of all sizes or individual designs to meet specific require-ments.

Swimming Pools Construction Ltd., Stanwell Moor Rd, Staines, Middlesex. H. Gibson.

Swimming pools.—Features a new patent pending interlocking alu-minium wall panel structure and liner which cuts down on time of erection on site. Mosaic and marble tile appearance. The finished pool a distinctive appearance.

Active Pools Ltd., Townsend House, 22/25 Dean Street, London W1. S. Liu.

Bryson-Glamour Pools.—New to this country, they use pre-formed side walls manufactured from reinforced GRP with skimmers, lights, steps, etc. built in during manufacture. Available in straight and curved sections, mosaic tiles or waterline and reinforced concrete floor.

Bryson-Glamour Pools., Old Hatch Manor, Rushly, Middlesex. N. J. Brown.



Photograph by courtesy of Pacemaker.

Cascade Industries.—International company established over 20 years as manufacturers of in-ground, vinyl liner pools. Twenty-two standard pool shapes and sizes. Their subsidiary, Cascade Commercial Pools Ltd, offers a range of larger pools for schools.

Cascade Industries Ltd., Forsyth Road, Shearwater Industrial Estate, Woking, Surrey. G. Furneaux.

Fox Pool International.—Subsidiary of Fox Pool Corporation, one of America's largest pool manufacturers. A leading supplier of packaged pools with a standard range of 23 pools.

Fox Pool International., PO Box 7, Floral Mile, Telford, Shropshire. B. McLaughlin.

J. Harkness and Son.—Winner of a 1975 NSPI design award, second in the international class for pools built outside the United States at the 1976 Design Awards. New Orleans, design and build all types of pools, from the swimming pool complex to school learner pools.

J. Harkness and Son Ltd., 131 Tels-combe Cliffs Way, Telscombe Cliffs, Sussex. J. Harkness.

Li-Li Ltd.—Exhibiting for the first time here. Above ground swimming pool and accessories.

Li-Li Ltd., Albert Drive, Sheerwater Industrial Estate, Woking, Surrey. C. May.

Poolserve.—Major servicing/installation company who are increasing activities in the liner pool field. Distribute the Acorn liner pool.

Poolserve Ltd., Winston House, 62 Hermitage Road, St John's, Woking, Surrey. P. Finn.

Sunpools.—Exhibiting the Ameri-can-designed Sylvan pool, which has an international reputation for strength, reliability and flexibility in installation.

Sunpools Ltd., 33 Witney Road, Eynsham, Oxfordshire. R. F. Sharp.

Waterways Leisure Industries.—Different shapes and styles of in-ground liner pools, liner types and three wall systems. Latest addition is Aqua-Col, a modular, high-density, light, extra strong extruded plastic.

Waterways Leisure Industries Ltd., Second Avenue, Poynton, Stockport, Cheshire. M. E. Leveit.

Pumps and Filters

Alpex.—Range of British manu-factured centrifugal swimming pool pumps. GP and TS models have a balanced bronze impeller, stainless steel body studs as standard features, and easy access for serv-icing. Industrial strainers and stain-less steel skimmers on display.



Photograph by courtesy of Pacemaker.

Airpel Ltd., Airpel Works, St Peter, Buckinghamshire. Pearce.

Blue Ripple Engineering.—The Penguin Pool Company manufactures units, pool heaters and equipment.

Blue Ripple Engineering., Tree Works, Bakers Lane, Wood, Chelmsford, Essex. Raeburn.

Brillo Manufacturing Co.—Great Britain Ltd, Pure-ducts Division, Corbridge, Maidenhead, Berkshire.

Capital Swimming Pools.—Domestic filtration plant and large equipment, including skimmers, Laceron and Pacemaker.

Capital Swimming Pools., Bury Farm, Pednor Road, Chesham, Bucks. A. M. H.

Cerlikin.—Exhibiting a range of equipment, including Telox sand filter. Also pro-mers, diving boards, hand-underwater lights.

Cerlikin Ltd., Star Road, Green, Sussex. S. Vally.

ITT Fluid Handling.—For pumps and general transfer offer the Maritor self-priming in corrosion resistant poly-ethylene up to 360 litres a minute.

ITT Fluid Handling Ltd., Industrial Estate, Basingstoke, Hampshire. Dunt.

Lee, Howl and Company.—Lead pumping machinery and complete range of swimming pool pumps used by UK filtration manufacturers and overseas.

Lee, Howl and Co. Ltd., Abingdon Road, Tipton, West Midlands. Paveell.

Swimming Pools Filtration.—New Vertical High Rate Sand Filter with a five-pallion, glass Noryl dial valve will be shown on display the U3 automatic skimmer body section with 2in moulded threaded connections.

Swimming Pools Filtration., Stanwell Moor Road, Staines, Middlesex. M. W. Pave.

Covers and Measures

Winter debris covers for individual pools come with strappings, anti-strips and anchors. Lower prices. 100 Riverside, Lower Road, Sandbury on Thames, Middlesex. P. A. Tolley.

Displaying clear span enclosures.—Built in aluminium cladding, insulating and fibre glass cladding.

Span Ltd., Wellington Road, near Oldham, Lancashire. J. Currie.

Swimming Pools.—All types of covers, including the floating cover which they originate in 1964. Specialize in pool and solar heating.

Swimming Pools Ltd., Rich-garden, Portwood, South-hampshire. D. E. Phillips.

Manufacture debris and pool covers and swimming pools.—Showing their Roman 2mm2m unit in moulded designed to keep water up to 100mm jets.

Trading Co., 91-93 Lots London SW10. D. Adlington.

Building Services.—Special-ize in pool covers. Range includes Winter Weave, heat retaining Thermoflex, the kit Solar and the Plexiglass unit struc-ture.

Building Services Ltd., 20a Road, Shenfield, Essex. J. Pratt.

Brillo Manufacturing Co.—Great Britain Ltd, Pure-ducts Division, Corbridge, Maidenhead, Berkshire.

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Robinsons of Winchester.—New models in their range of Sun-Fun pool enclosure buildings and Sun-Trap pool shelters. Introducing less expensive pool enclosure equipment.

Robinsons of Winchester Ltd., Robinson House, Winsell Industrial Estate, Winchester, Hampshire. A. Gray.

Chemicals and Cleaners

Chloromet.—displaying the isoflow chlorinator and the pool ranger automatic vacuum cleaner/skimmer.

Chloromet Ltd., Rices Hill, Cam-lupe Road, East Grinstead, Sussex. Mrs M. Brown.

Euroclean.—Euroclean H/122, a cold water pressure cleaner with portable pump injection contact and portable, it can be used for swim-ming pools, lavatories, changing rooms, saunas, kitchens, refuse col-lection areas and air conditioning filters.

Euroclean., Wistow Storage Depot, Kempton Hardwick, Bedford. Mrs G. Hill.

Kingsley and Keith (Chemicals).—Agents for HTI, world wide chemi-cal for swimming pools. Chosen by the Olympic Committee as the only chemical for all pools at the 1976 games.

Kingsley and Keith (Chemicals) Ltd., Suffolk House, George Street, Croy-don. R. Owen.

Programmed Pool Cleaners.—Show-ing new accessories for Aqua Ocen robot pool cleaner, including a filter, automatic separates stones, leaves, glass, etc. Also a new brush assembly for light stains on the pool floor.

Programmed Pool Cleaners Ltd., 24 Sutton Park Road, Seaford, Sussex. M. H. Rowney.

Robert R. Bartlett and Sons.—Swimming pool chemicals in new metric packs. Brising pools test kits, with permanent glass colour standards and DPD tablets. Theme of the display is "Towards a perfect pool".

Robert R. Bartlett and Sons Ltd., Puckelchurch Trading Estate, Bris-tol. M. Bartlett.

Vossan.—Exhibiting chemicals, water sterilizers and algae control in all waters. Products include Bio-minators and Chemopumps as well as Akadoli-Gan which provides automatic pH correction for public pools.

Vossan Ltd., 17/23 Church Street North, West Ham, London. Mrs. B. Matham.

Heaters

Scoop Marketing.—The Solar Trap floating cover which cuts heat costs by up to 70 per cent. Also acts as a solar heater.

Scoop Marketing., PO Box 5, Seaford, Sussex. M. H. Rowney.

Solar Water Heaters.—The Solarex panel makes solar heating a practical reality. Schools may be inter-ested in the claim that the cost of the equipment can be repayed in three to four years in fuel saved.

Solar Water Heaters Ltd., 153 Sun-bridge Road, Bradford, West York-shire. J. B. Cook.

Intercean Sauna.—Coin operated, electrically switching system that can be fitted to any sunlamp.

Intercean Sauna Ltd., 61 Balmoral Road, Gillingham, Kent. J. Squires.

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Kingsley and Keith (Chemicals) Ltd., Suffolk House, George Street, Croy-don. R. Owen.

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Pools in trouble

Some case studies of common problems by John Dawes

Swimming pools are designed to deal with an aggressive environment. When the specification fails, trouble starts where it is murky, dreary, cold or damp, and most of the 8,000 schools pools in the United Kingdom today constantly suffer from one or more of these common cankers.

It is never difficult to find an answer when the basic problem is known. It takes vigilance to thwart inevitable deterioration; yet, although some school pools with their catastrophic problems make the national headlines, the most obvious symptoms still go unrecognized until it is too late.

Like most environmental troubles, pools can develop a whole series of ailments to cure the real problem. A late diagnosis means there will be complications to face and the expense of elaborate treatment.

Case I—MURKY WATER

A small 10,000 gallon indoor pool at a school for girls had "gray water". A bather in difficulty would not be seen so "the filter must be at fault". By shutting the pool on Friday, dismantling the filter to steep the septum canals in solvent and scrub clean on Saturday, reassembling the plant, emptying and refilling the pool on Sunday, everything was made ready for swimming again on the Monday—a perfect timetable. Two weeks and many backslashes later the water was murky again.

A quick telephone call confirmed the worst, "the old septum was far too clogged over to clean". New candles soon arrived and were fitted throughout another well-planned weekend. This time the water lasted for four weeks.

All manner of problems were then discovered as investigations crept along. The pump was worn out; the pipework was too small in bore "possibly worsened by furniture" there were too many bathers for two small pools; insufficient media was used in priming the filter; and as things became really desperate "the filter was too small for the pool".

An independent check with an ordinary water test set indicated that the condition was unhygienically low, and pH caustically high. Acid additives did balance the pH, but trouble doses of liquid chlorine over a couple of days made little difference to the cloudy condition. It was most curious that chlorine readings were still extremely low.

Only after the liquid chlorine stock was checked for strength was the filter replaced. Umpteenth double, treble doses would have made no difference at all, since the bulk quantities of unstabilized sodium hypochlorite that had been bought well over a year before had long since lost strength in the pool was being dosed with less chlorine than found in normal tap water.

Treatment: check poolwater chlorine levels daily. Never carry large stocks of an unstabilized liquid chlorine. Do not confuse filtration with disinfection—clarity with purity.

Case II—DREARY FACILITIES

Enthusiasm and hard work by one PTA achieved a "full-length" 20-metre training tank built on to the playground—but nothing else. Not a changing room, nor toilet, nor windscreen; no heater, hand-railing and no security fencing. In many overseas countries safety fences are now prescribed by law.

Provisioning a pool should not stop at the tank alone. Such pools are used only for two months of the year, and make a hazardous nuisance of themselves for the remaining 10 months off-season. Vandalism exposes the light-duty fittings and an uninspiring pool receives unending maintenance.

A swimming pool is really another classroom—a whole system for multi-purpose activities—teaching swimming lifesaving, canoeing, fishing, steam, etc. Inadequate facilities are often worse than no facilities at all.

Treatment: A 15-metre tank with supporting facilities would have been a far better proposition. At this school, the PTA and the L.E.A. were inspired to invest further in a lightweight enclosure. All-year use and the economy of conservation, plus perhaps the offer to share extra facilities with a nearby pool-deprived school, might make a white elephant worth while.

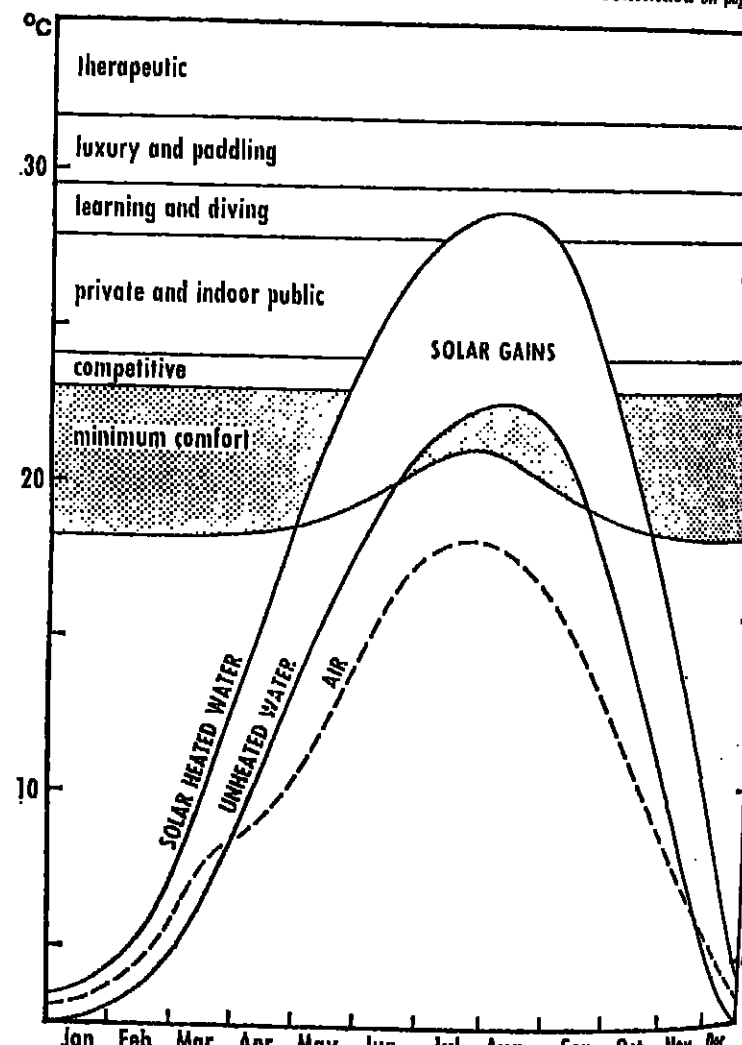
panels at this primary school produce beautifully hot water, made no noticeable difference to the pool temperature.

Solar heating systems are so simple they cannot fail to work, providing a fast water flow through the tank. An effective solar panel will take the equivalent of a bank's full filter flow and only raise the water throughout the temperature by one degree: this way the pool gains the largest quantity of heat.

In low grade heating systems it is the quantity rather than the quality that counts. Expensive and can take years to recover the cost—a durable but cheap unit will pay for itself far more quickly.

Treatment: A separate pump necessary for really fast flow at maximum efficiency; the solar heater had operated from the pump and as the filter got dirty the flow slowed down. A solar heater becomes almost 100 per cent efficient as the output temperature rises ambient. A heat retaining cover over the pool becomes the system is involved.

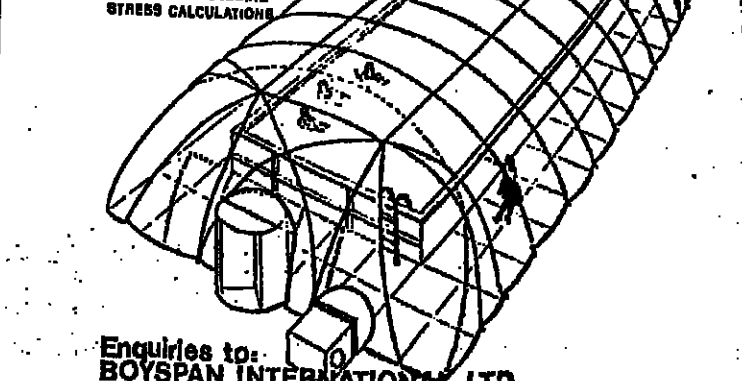
continued on page 13



Swimming pool temperature comparisons. Courtesy of John Bartholomew & Sons Ltd, Edinburgh.

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Not quite back to the beanbag

John Thorburn on how economic cuts are affecting PE in Scotland

"No pupils should be excluded from any activity through financial need", says the Scottish Education Department report Physical Education in Secondary Schools (HMSO, 63p). The report was published in 1972 and was produced by a working party set up by the Secretary of State for Scotland in 1968.

Where it touches on finance the report—like so many others on education in the United Kingdom published at this time—already seems to belong to an era that has ended. It speaks of the widening scope of physical education, the new complexity and sophistication of activities, curricular expansion matched by growth in the recreational extracurricular programme, and "a considerable financial commitment which even those authorities who make generous allowances do not meet."

Successful physical education programmes, the report said, make for the transport and equipment bills—which are the responsibility of the education authority. "No pupil or teacher should normally be required to pay for any curricular activity" and "the education authority should bear the main cost of extra-curricular activity."

Contrast the current cuts—conspicuous thinking: "some savings can be achieved in educational supplies, where money will be spent on essential books and stationery rather than sophisticated equipment."—the report of one local authority, responding reluctantly to the economic state of the nation, discussing the education service as a whole, may serve to illustrate the mood of all local authorities and can easily be related to physical education.

The physical education department may not take a particularly large slice but at a time of cost-consciousness local authority councillors are likely to think in com-

continued from page 46

Case IV—AIR DAMP

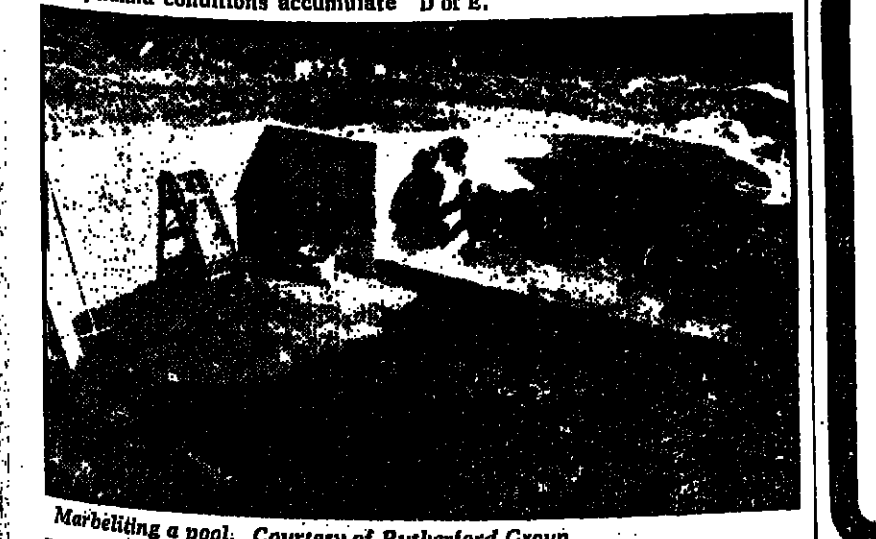
A pool hall offers all-year swimming, but introduces a new set of problems. The air inside takes up moisture which then condenses on every cool surface. This process brings more trouble than just wet walls and a stained interior. The corrosive consequences of damp air are almost explosive.

In 1974, two school pool halls in London failed dramatically. Without warning, their roofs caved in: one structure used wood and the other concrete for the supporting roof beams.

Condensation discovers all manner of crevices and inadequacies. Faults soon show up. Nails rust, glues dissolve, chemical and fungus attacks weaken the supporting beams. The use of inert materials within a careful specification is vital for pool buildings.

But that does not stop water vapour saturating the air. So ventilation, with anything from four to 14 complete air changes an hour, expels moisture laden air, and unfortunately, the valuable heat.

Heat recovery systems become viable with rapid air change systems, especially when high air temperatures are involved. Pool hall air temperature also needs to be kept several degrees above that of the pool water to abate the dew point. Even then, an effective vapour barrier still is necessary. Hot, humid conditions accumulate



Maibetting a pool. Courtesy of Rutherford Group.

try to standardize the practices of their predecessors at a time when central government demands frugality.

Some authorities are looking closely at physical education spending—particularly at the costs of travelling to and hiring equipment or accommodation. At the same time, on more respectable educational grounds, some authorities are reexamining the physical education policies adopted as a result of thinking in the 1960s.

Lothian Region, for example, has looked again at the policy of Edinburgh (the largest of the constituent authorities from which it has been formed) and agreed it was mistaken. There physical education departments were urged to provide the widest possible curriculum. As a result a new range of equipment was required.

It has now become clear that the policy of giving pupils blocks of time on a series of activities, was overdone. The aim was to introduce pupils to as many physical education activities as was practically possible—for obvious educational reasons which included widening the interests of the football fanatics and catching the interest of the physical education teacher. And, it must be said, the policy let headteachers dump on instructors far from the school pupils whom teachers found troublesome.

"Taster" courses in physical education as in other subjects have proved in many instances to be an unhappy compromise between breadth and depth. In physical education pupils and teachers have shown themselves quite dissatisfied with the kind of physical education which evolved to meet the understandable aims set by the SED report. In most activities pupils received less instruction than was required to get them through the skill barrier to real enjoyment of volleyball, fencing or whatever.

Reexamination of the "taster" policy inevitably brings a reduction in the range of activities offered, inside or outside the curriculum, and in present circumstances a fortunate reduction in a school's equipment bill. However, the value in terms both of curriculum and of cost of a whole range of outdoor activities is now being questioned. What is the curricular value of skills as opposed to table-tennis? When the answer is not obvious, the cost factor becomes decisive.

And here it is not the cost of equipment that matters—the heavy, initial costs have by and large been met and running costs, replacements for broken foils or hockey sticks, are not all that important in terms of an education authority's budget.

But if going to this loath for sailing or that hill for skiing takes twice the time of twice the number of teachers required for an in-school activity, and if transport has to be arranged and paid for, then the curricular case for sailing or sailing as opposed to basketball or badminton has to be strong indeed. No matter if the dinghies have been made by the school technical department, or the minibus bought out of school funds. The full use of existing equipment now makes economic sense only if it does not entail also paying for petrol.

Physical education departments—or education authorities on their behalf—are also going to be examining the economic advantages of using facilities provided on the basis of shared community and educational use. That was another of the vogue ideas of the 1960s, also backed by government reports. But if the shared facility does not attract the school, even given that a lot of money has been spent on it and it seems fair and economically wise that the school should use its share, does the cost of travel and supervision justify its use in terms of curriculum and current expenditure?

In a subject in which the cost of equipment has apparently soared—to the great benefit of the pupil—the most expensive item of equipment is the teacher. Thanks to the unions and to Houghton the cost of the teacher has grown enormously. In current economic terms it is profligate to pay for the time of two teachers where, with little educational disadvantage to the pupil, one would do. In general, an activity that takes pupils away from school involves doubling the amount of teacher-time used.

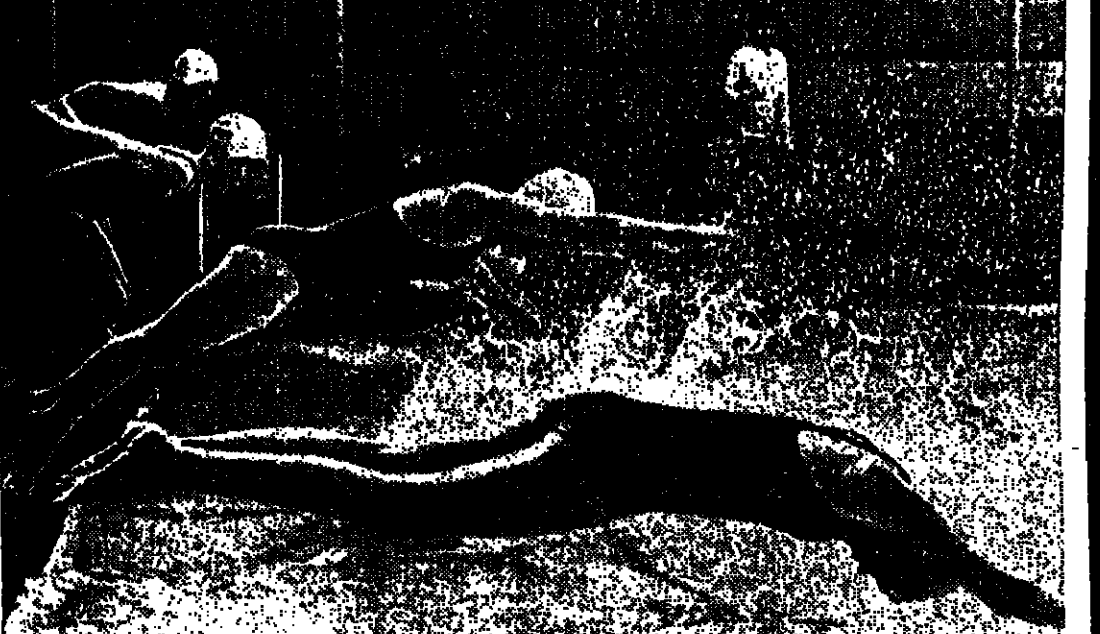
If in England the local authorities are conscious of the need to cut back on staffing, in Scotland they have been made aware of the need to get the best use of the staff they have. Here the unions have negotiated a contract of service which stipulates clearly what the maximum workload should be in terms of class size and teaching hours.

The repercussions on small teaching groups are obvious, and there is likely to be some confusion about the teacher's commitment to extra-curricular work which involves "teaching". Especially in its outdoor education guise, PE is the department most concerned both with small-group teaching and extra-curricular work.

Schools and authorities which benefited from the physical education equipment boom of the 1960s must now count themselves fortunate. The best they can hope for in the immediate future is to be able to maintain that equipment, and their standards of physical education diversity.

In physical education, as in the rest of education, the thinking of the 1960s now seems extravagant. Now authorities which once were optimistically expansive in their educational thinking—and it now seems, lavish in their spending—are looking at activities from the point of view of "quality of educational experience". The day of the cautious, cost-conscious curriculum is at hand. Not necessarily a bad thing—it is not "back to the beanbag" yet—but hardly a cheerful prospect either.

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SPATA—The Swimming Pool and Allied Trades Association Ltd, 28F London Road, Croydon, CRO 2RF (Secretary: Mr F. Bishop, 01-688 3651), provide lists of contractors, manufacturers and supply construction/fitting standards, and bulletins—such as *Enclosing your Pool*, etc.

ESSA—English Schools Swimming Association, 47 Woodhall Gate, Inner, Middlesex (Teaching Swimming Bath Scheme Secretary Mr J. W. Warwick, 01-428 4105—stamped addressed envelope please), administer trust fund set up by ESSA for interest-free loans up to £500 to any school for putting in swimming baths.

ASA—Amateur Swimming Association, Harold Fern House, Derby Square, Loughborough, Leics (Secretary: Loughborough 50431), provide swimming and diving publications. *Swimming Pools—notes for the guidance of Designers* (50p), reprint available mid-1976.

IBM—The Institute of Bath Management, 256a Green Lane, Palmers Green, London N13 5TY (Secretary: 01-886 0023). Bath design guidance publications now incorporated with Sports Council TUS Bulletin 1, *Public Indoor Swimming Pools* available from HMSO (70p).

HSC—Home and School Council, 17 Jacksons Lane, Billericay, Essex. Publications editor, Mr J. Allard, will supply current list and *Pools for Schools* (25p). Technical Units of Sport, Bulletin 1 HMSO 75p.

Value for money

Stanley Levenson on buying sports goods

Promotional literature cascades over most physical education departments as sports goods manufacturers extol the virtues and benefits of this, that and the other product.

It is difficult for busy physical education teachers to sort the wheat from the chaff—but as leaders of the big spenders in the £50m-a-year sports industry, their attention is needed. But do the big spenders spend their money to the best effect? What guidance on value for money do they have?

Nationally the answer is none. The DES have no machinery for giving consumer advice although they have published two valuable booklets on safety in physical education, and on outdoor pursuits.

The Sports Council are also concerned with safety, give advice on capital projects, and maintain contact with sports goods manufacturers. But they have no communication with the consumer. The Scottish Sports Council are in roughly the same position.

For most things, of course, the average physical education teacher needs not so much advice, as a means of getting bats, balls, sticks, etc as cheaply as possible out of his share of the school capitation fund. This is local authority territory and, needless to say, varies from place to place. The ILFA manufacturers and supply comprehensive arrangements for giving advice on value for money and arrangements for discount purchase.

Special panels, which include representatives of schools, look at equipment and goods and give them consumer tests and if satisfactory they go into the ILFA catalogue. Schools buy about 85 per cent of their equipment through the catalogue.

Miss McLaren, the ILFA senior physical education inspector, said that the tests, carried out at schools, were important. Balls frequently lost their shape after these tests. She added that safety always took priority over economy.

London education authorities outside the ILFA have access to their central supplies and many use them, but several physical education teachers told me that the procedure took too long. For urgent needs, it was better to shop locally, said Mr Martin Priestley, head of physical education at Christ's College in North London. But the recent spending more on cricket bats, hockey sticks or footballs.

Mr Priestley stressed that teachers were no longer dealing with cheap sports goods. Footballs, even with a discount, cost £9 each, and cricket balls between £3 and £5. With constant use at a school for 600 boys they did not last very long, he said.

In Nottinghamshire and Lancashire the schools usually buy in bulk, but in many other areas it is left to the schools to do as best they can.

It would seem that there is a case for local authority "cash and carry" warehouses selling expendable goods at more or less cost price. It would be as quick as going to a local shop, quicker than mail order through a central depot and just as cheap.

Teachers, of course, do not want to have to read still more documents, papers and leaflets, but it seems odd that they get so little advice on sports equipment, and that parents get even less.

Swimming, for example, bristles with costumes, goggles, floats and other aids. There seems to be an endless variety of football boots and training shoes, and parents enter the 2,000 or so retail shops with less knowledge than for almost all other purchases.

Which? has looked at the sports consumer only twice over the past five years—once dealing with tennis rackets and, more recently with sports shoes. In the past few weeks the Kit column in *The Sunday Times* sports pages has looked at a variety of commodities, including aquatic rackets, running spikes, track suits and darts.

On the whole there is plenty of expert experience to draw on for major projects such as gymnasia, swimming pools, tracks and pitches.

There is also a wealth of knowledge about the expendables of sport but only a limited channel of communication to the spenders.

Annual expenditure runs into many millions of pounds—probably around £100m a year—although exact, or even approximate figures, are hard to find. The Department of Industry Business Monitor gives a total of £55.5m for manufacturers' sales in the first three-quarters of 1975 compared with £62m for the whole of 1974.

But this is not the full picture as the statistics do not include firms with fewer than 25 employees; nor do they include imports which, according to the Customs and Excise, were about £14m for the first nine months of last year.

To this must be added the millions spent by parents on swimming costumes, football boots, training and gym shoes, track suits and other items. There are also sub-tractions. It could be argued that for schools, fishing tackle (£2.75m) and darts and dart boards (£3.4m) are not among the fourth year options.

It all points towards a market of about £100m, probably much more. If the outline of the total market is rather hazy so, too, is the school share. Neither the DES nor the manufacturers' federation know and education authorities have only rough figures. In any event there is no way of knowing how much equipment is bought by parents for their sports-minded boys and girls. Mitre, one of the major suppliers of inflated balls say they sell about 200,000 balls a year at a retail price of between £6 and £25 and Mr Ian Cleave, the sales promotion executive, estimates that 50 per cent go to schools.

Out of all this it is possible to assume that about half all sports purchases are made by schools, pupils and their parents—something around £50m a year which seems reasonable for our school population of about 11 million. School capitation funds alone would count for at least £5m—a spot check at half a dozen schools in different parts of the country indicated 50p a pupil from this source.

These figures make a strong case for a national consumer advice unit for school sports gear coupled with some form of local "cash and carry" outlets for speedy and cheap purchases.

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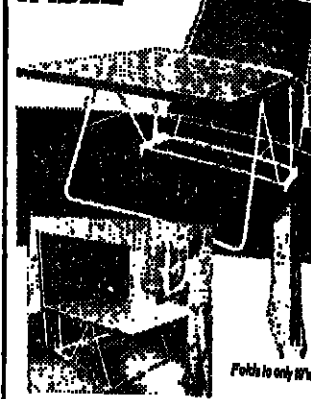
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This is an amended advertisement: previous applications will be considered automatically.

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Following the retirement of the present Headmaster, the Authority seeks to appoint a suitable person to lead this Mixed Secondary School for pupils aged 11-16+ years.

Assistance with legal fees, refund of removal expenses and disturbance allowance available.

Application forms and further details available from Chief Education Officer for Schools (T.5), Town Hall, Crayford, Kent, to whom they should be returned by Monday, 1st March.

Cheshire

CHESTER DISTRICT

GREAT BOUGHTON HIGH SCHOOL,

CHESTER

HEADSHIP Group 9

Applications are invited for the post of Head of Great Boughton High School. This new Comprehensive School, ultimately planned to be eight-form entry, is in process of being built and is due to open in September, 1977, with approximately 280 pupils in Years 1 and 2. The appointment of the Head will be from September, 1976, so that the successful applicant can be involved in the organizational planning for the new school.

Application forms and further details may be obtained from the District Education Officer, 16 White Friars, Chester, to whom completed forms should be returned by February 27th, 1976 (please send a.s.e.).



EAST SUSSEX

UPLANDS SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY COLLEGE, WADHURST

Applications are invited for the post of Principal of this Group 8 mixed Comprehensive School for the 11-18 age range, and Community College. Salary as for the Head of a Group 8 school plus 10%. Post vacant 1st September, 1976. Application forms and further details obtainable from the Chief Education Officer, P.O. Box 4, County Hall, Lewes. (Stamped addressed envelope please.) Closing date 27th February.

ST. HELENS BOROUGH COUNCIL

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

HEAD TEACHER

St. Alban's R.C. Secondary School

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the post of Head Teacher of this Group 7 School.

The appointment will be made from 1st September 1976. Under the present Scheme of Reorganisation in the Roman Catholic sector of Secondary Education, St. Alban's R.C. Secondary School is a regional comprehensive school (11-16 years) with a comprehensive intake for the first two years and optional transfer to 13-18 schools at 13+ and 16+. For pupils who decide to stay after 13, G.C.E. 'O' level and C.S.E. courses are available.

This Scheme is under discussion at the present time. Further details and application forms which should be returned to the Reverend Father R. B. Billington, Holy Cross Priory, Corporation Street, St. Helens WA10 1SF, may be obtained from the Director of Education, Education Department, Century House, Herdshaw Street, St. Helens. Closing date for applications 1st March, 1976.



Somerset

Blake Comprehensive Bridgwater. Group 10

Applications are invited for the post of

HEAD

of this 11-16 age range school. 719 on roll.

Appointment to commence September 1976.

Salary: Group 10, £7,455-£8,079.

Further details and application form (S.A.E.) from Staffing (T) Section, Education Department, County Hall, Taunton TA1 4DY. Closing date: 1st March.



HAMPSHIRE

GOSPORT/FAREHAM AREA

Gosport, Bridgemary School,

(11-18 mixed Comprehensive)

HEAD TEACHER GROUP 13

September vacancy

Details and application forms obtainable from Area Education Officer, Education Offices, Walpole Road, Gosport, Hants PO12 1BU (s.a.e. required). Closing date 4th March.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The Borough is within easy access of Central London and bordered by Epping Forest. London addition to salary payable. Generous removal and relocation expenses within the Authority's scheme will be paid in appropriate circumstances.

REQUIRED FOR SEPTEMBER, 1976. Walthamstow Girls' Senior High School Church Hill, London E17 8RZ

Head Teacher (Group 11 School)

Salary, £7,844 to £8,668 plus London Allowance £267.

Applications are invited for September, 1976, for the Headship of this expanding 10 form entry Girls' Comprehensive Senior High School (14-19 years), number on roll 500. Thriving open Sixth Form for 200 students with own accommodation. Closing date March 5, 1976.

Application forms and further details obtainable from the Chief Education Officer, on receipt of stamped addressed envelope, London Borough of Waltham Forest, Municipal Offices, High Road, Leyton, London E15 5QJ.



KENT County Council Education Committee

Re-advertisement

Homewood School, Tenterden—Group 11 (Designated comprehensive under schools re-organisation)

Applications are invited for the

Headship

of this mixed school from the beginning of the Autumn Term 1976. The roll at present is 894. The School became a High School in September 1973 admitting pupils of all abilities at age 11 with some transfers to other schools at ages 13 or 16. In 1977 the School will become a school for pupils mainly aged 11 to 16 of all ranges of ability, with no need for transfer at ages 13 or 16 after 1976. The vacancy arises through the retirement of the present Headmaster. Previous applicants should indicate if they wish to be reconsidered. Application forms and particulars (stamped addressed envelope please) from the Divisional Education Officer, Elwick Road, Ashford TN23 1NP, to whom applications should be returned by 20th February, 1976.

LONDON BOROUGH OF CROYDON

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Archbishop Tenison's School

Selbourne Road, Croydon CRO 5JQ

Tel. 01-688 4014

Founded 1714. Voluntary Aided Church of England Co-Educational Grammar School

Appointment of HEAD TEACHER

The Governors invite applications for the above post which will become vacant at the end of the Summer Term 1976, on the retirement of the present Head. Applicants should be suitably qualified and experienced and should be practising Communicant Members of the Church of England. The School has close ties with St. Peter's, South Croydon. The School has close ties with St. Peter's, South Croydon. The School has close ties with St. Peter's, South Croydon.

There is a two form entry selective with boys and girls from 11 to 18 years. There is a Sixth Form of over 100. The premises were opened in 1969 and are pleasantly situated near East Croydon Station. The Salary is Group 8 with London Area Allowance. Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from Director of Education (Ref. TAS), Education Department, Taberner House, Croydon CR9 1TP, for return to P. E. Newman, Esq., M.A., Clerk to the Governors, Messrs. Marshall, Little and Downey, Solicitors, 68, North End, Croydon. Closing date for the receipt of applications is Friday, March 5, 1976.

BOOKS FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS

A series of illustrated handbooks designed to give step-by-step advice in organising three important aspects of the subject.

INVENTIVE MOVEMENT

by Margaret Anderson £1.25 net (T)

GAMES SKILLS

by Margaret Anderson £1.50 net (T)

EXPRESSIVE MOVEMENT

by Elizabeth Murdoch £1.25 net (T)

CHAMBERS

11 Thistle Street Edinburgh EH2 1DG

UPPER 1550

1

EDUCATION COMMITTEE
Applications are invited from a
well qualified teachers for
Teaching post in
MAHARAJA SCHOOL
Thiruvallur Gardens, Bangalore
147
Apply to
Mr. No. 01-95 2103 or 01-
1379
COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS—Social
Science Required for 1st and 2nd
Summer Term of this 4-year B.A.
Comprehensive High School 112
located in a beautiful and pleasant
suburban area.
Offering accommodation and
allowance in salaries, a substantial
annual removal allowance (lowest
rate) including gratuity and 13th
month pay and up to 50% travel
allowance and Little Acre for a
family of 4.
Application forms from and to

HARROW
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
Applications are invited from suitably qualified teachers for the following post:
WHITMORE HIGH SCHOOL
Harrow Avenue, Harrow
Middlesex
Tel: 01-853 7088
A REACTANT to join the C. 1000 PUPILS in the Harrow School with constant largely of the Harrow School of Harrow Human moulded of shorthand, in place second subject which is offered.

The school is a 12-16 comprehensive co-educational High School with established department of business studies. Pupils

Interested parties may obtain a copy of the report by writing to the KENT COUNTY EDUCATION COMMITTEE, 10000 Highway 100, Kent, Ohio 44240. The report is available in English and Spanish.

KENT COUNTY EDUCATION COMMITTEE

SEVENOKS DIVISION

SWANLEY SCHOOL

Swanley, Kent BR4 7TE

Swanley Community School with a full range in

Required by November 1, TEAC
for "MAGNET" STUDENT
The teaching of COLLEGE level
level and C.E.; ability to
include
level, would be a distinct
level.

Application is by letter to
the Director of the School
details and naming refers to

KIRKLE
METROPOLITAN COUNCIL
COLNE VALLEY HIGH
SCHOOL
Lithwaite, Huddersfield
(Mixed 1,500)

fully established
boys school owned

1908.
 was trained for Navy. 1-7-70
 TEACHER of OILER WORK
 and HYDRAULIC SYSTEMS
 and with four years of ex-
 perience for 2-1-11. No
 examinations.

For more of South Africa
 please contact us, we will
 be glad to send you the free

LEICESTERSHIRE
 HAMILTON ROYS & GIL
 SCHOOLS
 Keyham Lane West, Leicester
 (Communicable 11-16 16
 August 1970) 16
 Secretary of Dept. of
 Rail 1,346

COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS

Required April 1 to teach
law, Government and office
experience to U.S.A.R. and
120 examination groups in
part of selected subjects.

Apply (no forms) with
names and addresses of
all persons in the field
where further particulars
be obtained.

WALSALL

METHODIST HORNBY
HALL, WALSALL, CO. WARWICK
FRANK P. HARRISON
COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL,
WALSALL, LANE, LEAMFORD, W.
WALS. HAS TWT.

Required as soon as possible
TEACHER for COMMERCIAL

100

1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 26

more, and addresses of the
by

March, 1976.

... ..

Don. Election Inspector, St. John's Hall, Truro, Cornwall.

should be sent.

100

100

100

Domestic Subjects

Heads of Department

AVON COUNTY

HARTSLIFFE SCHOOL
Bishop's Avenue
Bristol BS3 3RL
(04543) 31-28 Comprehensive
Full Girls School

Required for September
HEAD OF HOME STUDIES
to be responsible overall for
Economics, Public Affairs
and Home. Large unit as
existing department.
Must have extensive experience
to initiate new developments
and to cooperate with other
office personnel.

Further details available
on request or receipt of a
addressed envelope. (in-
for applications—LA 700)

GLOUCESTERSHIRE
ALDHWAY SCHOOL
 Pagham, Broad GLE AXN
 1910 tele. 271 to
 (Comprehensive)
 Founded September, 1941
 1000 to C.S.F. (not at local
 A " level work established. Language
 laboratory.
 Applications, with a statement of
 qualifications, and the names of
 two referees, should be made to the
 headmaster, from whom details
 and copies should be obtained.
 mid evening.

MID-HANTS AREA

11-16 Comprehensive Mixed
 3170 on roll
 ASSISTANT for GERMAN
 with some RELIGIOUS EDU-
 CATION. Interest in European
 Studies.
 Brain 1.
 Please write direct to the
 Headmaster, The International
 School, 11-16, 3170 on roll

addresses of two educational
referees. Assistance with re-
moval expenses in such a
case.

HAMPSHIRE
SPRINGFIELD SCHOOL.
Central Road, Drayton, Portsmouth
PO6 1QV
Comprehensive, 12-18
1,000 boys and girls
Required for September, 1976, well
qualified to introduce
OVERSEAS into comprehensive
co-educational school, with a grow-
ing Sixth Form and to help with

Candidates are required to submit a letter of application directed to the school concerned, giving full curriculum vitae together with the names and addresses of two educational referees.

(London Borough of)
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
CHASE CROSS SCHOOL
1, Chase Cross, Wokingham,
Berkshire, RG40 3JF
(Leaving Road, Roundel RA1 4YJ)
Telephone: 0734 742111
The school is a large, modern
secondary school with many
recent extensions and good facilities.
It is a fully maintained school
(acquired September, 1976).
MASTERS' MENTORS to assist with
the school's work. The successful
candidate will be expected to
join the school. An interest in
European Studies would be
an advantage. The post is suit-
able for a newly qualified teacher
or a teacher with a few years
experience.
Letters of application to Head-
Teacher enclosing two references.
HERTFORDSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL

FRENCH LEATHER required
tender to G level post-
little chance if possible of the
in this kind of work. Sixty
selected. With view to first
of varying abilities. Very
Laboratory. Well equipped. Small
bus.

**HERTFORDSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
EAST HERTS DIVISION
ST. MARY'S HIGH SCHOOL**

(All ability test questions are
in French.)
The Ministry of Education re-
quired September 1 to begin the
lively department in each of the
subject throughout the school.
There is a language laboratory
and the department is well
equipped for audio-visual teach-
ing. Exchanges are well
established with a partner
school in France.

ILLINGDON
(London Borough of)

Kingston, Laus. West Division
UB7 95D
(Number on roll 380
35 in Sixth Form)
Headmaster, B. D. Ridge, F. I.
J.P.
Required as soon as possible
part-time (4-7) FRANCHISE
FRENCH to teach the subject
the first three years.
In September, 1977, the school
will have 100 pupils.

**HUMBERSIDE
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT**

with
ad-
and

HEBBLE HIGH SCHOOL
Franky House, Hebble Lane, 1
flourished for September,
TEACHER of GERMAN with
terably some ENGLISH. Sea
The person appointed would
mainly in the Lower school
and would participate in a
tion language course in the
year. In addition there would
also be some teaching in the upper
years.

Application forms are sent from the headmaster of the school to whom completed forms should be returned by 25th February.

GRIMSBY DIVISION
TENEEPAE COMPREHENSIVE
SCHOOL
Eleazar Birrell, Grimsby
Headmaster, Mr. J. H. Day.
Number on roll 794
Recruited from 25th April. 1
Teacher of GERMAN AND F
throughout the school. 1. 4
O level examining. 1. 4
-ment with possibility of

experienced candidate
arguements welcome to 20
Application forms and
information obtainable from
Headteacher at the School
They should be received by
days of this advert expires.

OXFORDSHIRE

Application forms can be obtained from and should be returned to the headteacher at the school unless otherwise stated. Assistance towards legal and removal expenses up to £500 in appropriate cases.

Required September 1976 unless otherwise stated. Please enclose S.A.S. when applying.

Heads and Deputy Heads

SPENDLOVE SCHOOL
Charlbury, Oxford OX3 3QW
SECOND MISTRESS (Group 8) to balance existing establishment for this 3 F.E. mixed comprehensive school. Applications should be returned by Friday 27th February.

Scale 3+

THE CHERWELL UPPER SCHOOL
(Roll 830)
Marston Ferry Road, Oxford OX2 7EE
HEAD OF LANGUAGES (Scale 3/4) to teach initially French and German in this developing 8 form-entry comprehensive upper school offering excellent new facilities (Language Laboratories and Audio rooms).

JOHN MASON SCHOOL
(Roll 1,048)
Wootton Road, Abingdon, Oxon. OX14 1JB

HEAD OF SCIENCE. This mixed school was formerly a grammar school and comprehensive re-organisation has now reached the third year. The sixth form will number 200 in September. Science is a popular subject and the department has an excellent record at all levels including C.S.E., G.C.E. 'O' and 'A', the Oxford and Cambridge entrance examinations. Good facilities include eight laboratories and a lecture theatre. Two more laboratories will be added shortly. There is considerable opportunity for further development of the curriculum in the coming years and the successful candidate will have the advantage of leading a strong team. Apply directly to the Headmaster, giving the names and addresses of two referees.

PEERS SCHOOL
(13-18 Co-educational Upper School. Roll 1,100, Sixth form 140)
Littlemore, Oxford OX4 6JY

This is a well-established comprehensive Upper School, 3 miles south-east of the centre of Oxford. An extensive new building programme has just been completed giving the school excellent facilities in all subject areas. **HEAD OF MATHEMATICS**, to lead a Department of eight specialist teachers. Syllabus: S.M.P., 'O' and 'A' levels; Mode 3 C.S.E.; Statistics and Computer Studies. Salary: responsibilities to the Head of Mathematics will be expected to foster departmental liaison with the Staffs of the contributory middle (9-13) schools and to maintain the working relationship with the Oxford University Department of Educational Studies and the local Colleges of Education. Applications, full curriculum vitae, and the names of two referees, should be sent as soon as possible to: The Headmaster.

Scale 1 & 2

LANGTREE COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL
(Roll 665)
Woodcote, Reading RG8 0RA
This fully comprehensive 11-18 co-educational school serving the rural area 8 miles North of Reading, requires an enthusiastic **BIOLOGIST** who is also able to offer some **CHEMISTRY** and/or **PHYSICS** in the lower school. There are well established science courses leading to 'O' and 'A' examinations with a developing environmental science course. Accommodation for a single teacher—own study-bedroom, and shared domestic facilities—will be available in the School House on site. Please apply by letter to the Headmaster with curriculum vitae and names of two referees.

WARRNER COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL
Roll 940 in September, 1976. (Development planned 11-18)
Banbury, Banbury, Oxon.
Required for April, a qualified teacher of **ENGLISH**. The successful applicant will share in the teaching at all stages up to G.C.E. 'O' Level. A temporary appointment for one term would be considered. Further particulars may be obtained from the Head (Tel. Banbury 720777). Apply by letter to the Headmaster giving curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of two referees.

WHEATLEY PARK SCHOOL
(Roll 1,040)
Hotton, Oxford
Teacher of **GEOGRAPHY** to G.C.E. and C.S.E. level in the growing school. Applicants should also be prepared to take part in the 1st year Integrated Humanities course, and to share in the planning of

2nd and 3rd year Geography schemes of work.

Required for April, teacher of **ENGLISH** at all levels in this growing school. The department is lively and wide-ranging. A Scale 2 is available for an experienced person willing to take responsibility, but newly-qualified teachers will also be considered.

Letters of application giving the names of two referees should be sent to the Headmaster as soon as possible.

COWLEY ST. JOHN AIDED C. OF E. UPPER SCHOOL
(Roll 810)

Wanted from Easter 1976, an enthusiastic young teacher of **PHYSICAL EDUCATION** (including **EDUCATIONAL DANCE**). In this expanding Comprehensive School, which admitted its first comprehensive intake in September 1975, the post is challenging and important.

LARKMEAD SCHOOL
(Roll 1,040)
Faringdon Road, Abingdon, Oxon. OX14 1RF

Expanding comprehensive 11-18 co-educational school with well-equipped buildings. Courses to C.S.E. and G.C.E. ordinary level and developing 'A' level courses. Teacher to join the **CREATIVE STUDIES** faculty and to be primarily responsible for **TECHNICAL DRAWING**. Ability to help with junior Maths/Woodwork/Metalwork would be a recommendation. Further details of the post are available from the Headmaster to whom letters of application together with the names of two referees should be submitted as soon as possible.

JOHN MASON SCHOOL
(Roll 1,048)
Wootton Road, Abingdon, Oxon. OX14 1JB
This former grammar school which comprehensive intake is now in the third year requires a suitably qualified and experienced teacher to join the **REMEDIAL** department. A scale 2 post will be available to a person with sufficient experience. Initially the main work will be to plan and teach a course for four year pupils occupying up to half the year week pupils including English and Mathematics. There will also be some opportunity to teach younger pupils. Apply directly to the Headmaster, giving full details and the names and addresses of two referees.

FARINGDON SCHOOL
(Roll 1,241)
Tollington, Farnham Road, Faringdon, Oxon.
Assistant teacher to share in the teaching of **CHEMISTRY** or **CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS** in this developing 11-18 co-educational comprehensive school. A new Science block with excellent facilities has recently been completed and the post offers opportunities for an able and enthusiastic new entrant to the profession. Letters of application giving full details of qualifications, experience, salary and names and addresses of referees should be sent to the Head at the school, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

WOOD GREEN SCHOOL
(Roll 1,030)
Woodstock Road, Witney, Oxon.
Teacher of **MATHEMATICS** (Scale 1). It is possible with subsidiary Geography, for this fully established 11-18 comprehensive school, to teach the ability range in Years 1-5. Applicants desiring a temporary appointment for one term will also be considered. The school is pleasantly situated on the edge of Witney, equidistant from Oxford and the Cotswolds, 12 miles. Letters of application to the Headmaster with full curriculum vitae and names of two referees as soon as possible.

ICKNIELD SCHOOL
Springfield Road, Wantage, Oxon.
(11-18 mixed Comprehensive School—600 on roll). Teacher of **HISTORY**, Scale 2 to be second in the Humanities Department. The candidate appointed will be required to teach some Geography and to be involved in our integrated Humanities course in the lower forms. This post could be made available at Easter.

KING ALFRED'S SCHOOL
(Roll 726)
Portway, Wantage, Oxon. OX12 9BY
An enthusiastic teacher is required to join an expanding design orientated craft department. Phase 1 of the new workshop complex is now complete and the successful applicant will be expected to work throughout the age ranges and across traditional subject boundaries. Applications are especially sought from college leavers able to offer specialism such as **JEWELLERY**, or **PLASTICS** or **DESIGN**. Give full details of qualifications, interests and attitudes and names and addresses of two referees to the Headmaster.



Qualified teachers are invited to apply for the following posts. Application forms and further particulars are available from the Head of the school concerned unless otherwise stated. Inner London Area Payment (allowance) in addition to the appropriate Barnham salary scale. Household removal expenses may be paid wholly or in part to teachers accepting permanent teaching posts with the school. A salary scale of £5,775 to £10,000 is available. A grant towards the cost of the removal of household effects, insurance in transit and fares for the teacher and family up to a normal maximum of £200, but payments in excess of this amount may be considered in exceptional circumstances. Assistance towards the legal cost of home purchases (up to £200) and a grant towards incidental expenses of moving house may be paid in approved cases. In addition, a separation allowance may be paid if a dependent family leaves to live in the previous home while new accommodation is obtained in London. The Authority's scheme of assistance with the cost of travel to school operates for appointments where the letters 'AT' are shown. Applications for posts up to and including Scale 2 should be made as soon as possible. The closing date for applications for posts above this level will be 14 days from publication date.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Deputy Headships

SAMUEL PIERCE SCHOOL
Walsingham Road, Brockley, London.
Headmaster: Mr. W. B. Goss, B.Sc.
Required for April, 1976 or as soon as possible.
A deputy headship (Group 10) for this school, which is a large secondary school, with a strong emphasis on the arts, music, and drama. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the school, and will be expected to work closely with the Headmaster in the development of the school's curriculum and in the promotion of the school's interests. The post is a full-time position, and the successful candidate will be expected to work full-time for the school. The salary scale for this post is £5,775 to £10,000. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Brockley School, Walsingham Road, Brockley, London, SE6 4JL.

ST. PHILIP HOWARD SCHOOL
Walsingham Road, Brockley, London.
Headmaster: Mr. J. P. Boynton, B.A.
Required for September, 1976.
A deputy headship (Group 10) for this school, which is a large secondary school, with a strong emphasis on the arts, music, and drama. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the school, and will be expected to work closely with the Headmaster in the development of the school's curriculum and in the promotion of the school's interests. The post is a full-time position, and the successful candidate will be expected to work full-time for the school. The salary scale for this post is £5,775 to £10,000. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Brockley School, Walsingham Road, Brockley, London, SE6 4JL.

WOOD GREEN SCHOOL
(Roll 1,030)
Woodstock Road, Witney, Oxon.
Teacher of **MATHEMATICS** (Scale 1). It is possible with subsidiary Geography, for this fully established 11-18 comprehensive school, to teach the ability range in Years 1-5. Applicants desiring a temporary appointment for one term will also be considered. The school is pleasantly situated on the edge of Witney, equidistant from Oxford and the Cotswolds, 12 miles. Letters of application to the Headmaster with full curriculum vitae and names of two referees as soon as possible.

ICKNIELD SCHOOL
Springfield Road, Wantage, Oxon.
(11-18 mixed Comprehensive School—600 on roll). Teacher of **HISTORY**, Scale 2 to be second in the Humanities Department. The candidate appointed will be required to teach some Geography and to be involved in our integrated Humanities course in the lower forms. This post could be made available at Easter.

KING ALFRED'S SCHOOL
(Roll 726)
Portway, Wantage, Oxon. OX12 9BY
An enthusiastic teacher is required to join an expanding design orientated craft department. Phase 1 of the new workshop complex is now complete and the successful applicant will be expected to work throughout the age ranges and across traditional subject boundaries. Applications are especially sought from college leavers able to offer specialism such as **JEWELLERY**, or **PLASTICS** or **DESIGN**. Give full details of qualifications, interests and attitudes and names and addresses of two referees to the Headmaster.

WHEATLEY PARK SCHOOL
(Roll 1,040)
Hotton, Oxford
Teacher of **GEOGRAPHY** to G.C.E. and C.S.E. level in the growing school. Applicants should also be prepared to take part in the 1st year Integrated Humanities course, and to share in the planning of

NEEDLEWORK
Scale 1 Post
HARROGATE SCHOOL, 101, Harrogate Road, Harrogate, N. Yorks. HG1 1JY. Tel: 01430 7501. 22 full-time teachers. A deputy headship (Group 10) for this school, which is a large secondary school, with a strong emphasis on the arts, music, and drama. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the school, and will be expected to work closely with the Headmaster in the development of the school's curriculum and in the promotion of the school's interests. The post is a full-time position, and the successful candidate will be expected to work full-time for the school. The salary scale for this post is £5,775 to £10,000. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Harrogate School, 101, Harrogate Road, Harrogate, N. Yorks. HG1 1JY.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION
Post of Responsibility
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Bedfordshire northern area

Mark Rutherford Upper School
Wentworth Drive, Bedford

Required for September:

Head of Religious and Social Education (Scale 3)

With responsibility within the Humanities Area of the Curriculum for the development of Religious Education and Moral Education but also to co-ordinate the work of other staff from various departments in a social education programme.

Head of Business Studies (Scale 3)

To be responsible for the formation and development of the subject for pupils in years 4, 5 and 6. A purpose built Business Studies room will be completed by Easter.

Remedial English Teacher (Scale 3)

To operate in the English Department identifying, analysing and remedying learning problems in English caused both by educational and social reasons. The teacher should be able to advise other members of the department in solving these problems.

Since the school, which is in the process of developing, will have an increased number of roll next September, vacancies are likely to arise in most curriculum areas, viz. Mathematics and Sciences, Humanities (History, Geography, Economics and Music), English and Foreign Languages, and in Art.

The County operates a scheme of assistance with removal and legal expenses.

Application forms and further details are obtainable from the Headmaster at the School and completed applications should be returned by 23rd February 1978.

Looking for your first teaching post?

There's a bunch of young Garys and Sandras asking for you in Newham.

Newham is a borough which both challenges and satisfies but the challenges it offers can bring many compensations. The authority is able to offer more points for Scale Posts above the maximum recommended by Burnham, making career and promotion prospects better than in many other parts of the country.

In addition Newham can offer other help to young teachers in these forms:

Aid in obtaining accommodation.

Help with professional and personal difficulties.

Financial assistance with part-time study and short courses.



Metropolitan Borough
of Rotherham
Education Committee

FIRST TEACHING APPOINTMENTS

Applications are invited from teachers both GRADUATES and NON-GRADUATES completing their training for teaching posts in the Authority's SECONDARY schools commencing in September, 1978. General applications are invited since very few vacancies for September are known at the present time. Interviews will be held during the week commencing 10th April, 1978, and a dual system will operate for school based interviews for specific known vacancies and interviews for a general appointment to the Authority. In the case of general appointments, every care will be taken to meet the personal needs of applicants in relation to a particular school based as far as possible. Rotherham is small enough to enjoy advantages of responsibility to pupils and staff, and to offer the full range of experience and responsibility to ambitious and able teachers.

There are 21 Secondary schools in the Authority completely comprising with 11-14 and 11-18 schools, and a 6th Form College. The Authority offers its teachers outstanding support and advice. Advice Staff, Teachers' Centre, Outdoor Pursuit Centre, etc., and there are excellent career prospects. Application forms and further information available from the Principal Recruitment Officer (Education), Room 7, Municipal Offices, Howard Street, Rotherham, Tel. 212 ex. 367. (A supply of forms etc., have already been forwarded to Colleges and Departments of Education.) H. W. Ellis Director of Personnel Resources.



Liverpool Secondary Schools

Applications are invited for the following posts with duties to commence Summer Term, 1978. Application forms with a stamped addressed envelope from the Head Teacher of the school concerned to whom they should be returned as soon as possible.

ST. SWITHUN'S R.C. SECONDARY SCHOOL (MIXED)
CROFTON HALL LANE, L17 4NP (S.P. SCHOOL)
Head of Department for RELIGIOUS EDUCATION, Scale 3
QUEEN OF ALL SAINTS R.C. SECONDARY SCHOOL (MIXED)
TOWNSEND LANE, L17 4NP
Assistant for HOME ECONOMICS, Scale 2
Newly qualified teachers will be considered at Scale 1.
Applications are invited for qualified and experienced teachers on the Supply Staff to teach primarily PHYSICAL EDUCATION (GIRLS) in Secondary Schools throughout the City.
Travelling expenses will be paid on the basis of the cost of journeys by public transport within the City Boundary subject to deduction of 25p in any week.
APPLICATION FORMS (STAFFING FORM 1 & 2) ARE OBTAINABLE FROM THE DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, 14 SIR THOMAS STREET, LIVERPOOL, L8 3LJ, ON RECEIPT OF A STAMPED ADDRESSED ENVELOPE. ENVELOPES SHOULD BE RETURNED TO THE DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION NOT LATER THAN 23RD FEBRUARY, 1978.



Good sporting and recreational facilities at outdoor centres.
The largest number of teachers' flats owned by a single borough.
There are openings for newly qualified teachers in many subjects in secondary schools. If the challenge of doing a good educational job for the children of Newham is the kind of thing you are looking for, please write to us for an application form which can be obtained from the following address:

J. S. Wilkie, M.A., Ph.D.,
Director of Education,
Education Offices,
Broadway, Stratford,
London, E15 4BH

County of Cleveland

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

SCALE 2 - MATHEMATICS

ST. THOMAS' R.C. SCHOOL, Highfield Road, Middlesbrough, Cleveland TS4 2OW (Tel: Middlesbrough 45781)

Required for Easter, if possible, a teacher of MATHEMATICS.

A suitably qualified and experienced teacher to be seconded in the Department, with a Scale 2 post. 'O' level work is available and interest in other courses for less able children would be an advantage.

SCALE 1 - FRENCH

BRIERTON SCHOOL, Calvale Road, Harrogate, Cleveland TS25 4AB (Tel: Harrogate 65711)

Required for Easter, a teacher of FRENCH. Financial assistance with household removal etc. is available in approved cases.

Application may be made by letter or on application form obtainable from the Head Teacher at the addresses shown above. Applications by letter should include detailed information regarding education, training, qualifications and experience, together with the names and addresses of three referees.

Letters of application and completed application form should be submitted direct to the Head Teacher within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Bolton Metropolitan Borough

TURTON HIGH SCHOOL,
Chapelton Road, Bromley Cross, Bolton
(11-18 Comprehensive; 1,700+ pupils Autumn Term)

Required from 1st May, 1978, if possible.

**Teacher of
Light Crafts (Scale 1)**

plastics an advantage.
For Autumn Term, 1978, Scale 1 Teachers required in the following expanding departments: —
Mathematics, English, Music and French (including German an advantage though not essential).
Possibility for suitable candidate to teach to external levels.

**RIVINGTON AND BLACKROD
HIGH SCHOOL,**
Rivington Lane, Horwich, Bolton
(Co-Educational 1,600 pupils; 11-18 comprehensive)

Required from 1st March, 1978, or as soon as possible thereafter.

**Teacher of
Mathematics (Scale 1)**

Application forms and further details, available from the Director of Education, Education Offices, Victoria Road, Civic Centre, Bolton B11 1JW, should be returned to appropriate Head Teacher, at the above address by 15th February 1978.

LATIMER SCHOOL, KETTERING

Latimer School is a new, purpose-built, co-educational comprehensive school which will open in September, 1978. The opening of the school coincides with the reorganisation of secondary schools in Kettering. From the outset, therefore, the school will develop as a comprehensive school and towards an ultimate of 900 pupils plus Sixth Form.
Required for September, 1978:

- 1 Head of English
- 2 Head of Science
- 3 Head of Humanities
(History, Geography and related subjects including Religious Education)
- 4 Head of Creative Studies
(All Art, Craft, Design subjects, Home Economics and Needlework)
- 5 Head of Modern Languages
- 6 Head of Physical Education
- 7 Head of Music

For posts 1-4 salary payable up to Scale 4 according to qualifications and experience.
For posts 5-7 salary payable up to Scale 3 according to qualifications and experience.
Further details and application form (stamped addressed envelope please) from County Education Officer (Ref. DL.), Northampton House, Northampton NN1 2HX, to whom completed form should be returned by Friday, 5th March.

Northamptonshire
Education Department

SECONDARY

Other Posts on
Scale 2 and above

HAMPSHIRE

NORTH-WEST AREA

GRANDBOURNE SCHOOL,
Wessex Close, Basingstoke
RG21 2NP
(11 to 16 comprehensive)

1.4-0 on roll

Required for September, or as soon as possible, a teacher of MATHEMATICS, S.N.P. courses required.

Scale 2 post for suitable candidate. Closing may be 15.2.78.

THE VYNE SCHOOL

Vyne Road, Basingstoke
RG21 9PB

Telephone: Basingstoke 3003/4/5
(11 to 16 comprehensive)

Required for May or September, or as soon as possible, a teacher of MATHEMATICS, S.N.P. courses required.

Scale 2 post for suitable candidate. Closing may be 15.2.78.

HUNTINGDON

HUNTINGDON SCHOOL

100, The Crescent, Huntingdon
PE18 6JH

Required for September, or as soon as possible, a teacher of MATHEMATICS, S.N.P. courses required.

Scale 2 post for suitable candidate. Closing may be 15.2.78.

LONDON

SIR JOHN CASS'S FOUNDATION

100, The Crescent, Huntingdon
PE18 6JH

Required for September, or as soon as possible, a teacher of MATHEMATICS, S.N.P. courses required.

Scale 2 post for suitable candidate. Closing may be 15.2.78.

WILTSHIRE

THE JOHN OF SAUNDERS SCHOOL

100, The Crescent, Huntingdon
PE18 6JH

Required for September, or as soon as possible, a teacher of MATHEMATICS, S.N.P. courses required.

Scale 2 post for suitable candidate. Closing may be 15.2.78.

AVON COUNTY

NORTHWOOD BOYS' SCHOOL

100, The Crescent, Huntingdon
PE18 6JH

Required for September, or as soon as possible, a teacher of MATHEMATICS, S.N.P. courses required.

Scale 2 post for suitable candidate. Closing may be 15.2.78.

NORTH YORKSHIRE

HUNTINGDON SCHOOL

100, The Crescent, Huntingdon
PE18 6JH

Required for September, or as soon as possible, a teacher of MATHEMATICS, S.N.P. courses required.

Scale 2 post for suitable candidate. Closing may be 15.2.78.

LEEDS CITY COUNCIL

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

100, The Crescent, Huntingdon
PE18 6JH

Required for September, or as soon as possible, a teacher of MATHEMATICS, S.N.P. courses required.

Scale 2 post for suitable candidate. Closing may be 15.2.78.

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Scale 2 post for suitable candidate. Closing may be 15.2.78.

LEEDS CITY COUNCIL

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

100, The Crescent, Huntingdon
PE18 6JH

Required for September, or as soon as possible, a teacher



STAFFORDSHIRE

CENTRAL AREA

Scale 1 Posts

The Blake School,
Marston Road, Hednesford
Roll: 1,177

Required for Summer or Autumn Term, 1976, a qualified HISTORY Teacher, Scale 1, whose main commitment will be in Lower School—some examination work in Upper School available. Candidates should be prepared to enter fully into the life of the school and have interest in integrated courses based on History, Geography and R.E.

Perrycroft Girls' School,
Croft Street, Tamworth B79 8AF

Required for Easter or September, 1976, a teacher of Physical Education (Scale 1). The school has a high standard in team and out-of-school activities.

The Woodhouse School,
Highfield Avenue, Amington Tamworth
B77 3JB

Roll: 1,200

Required for September, 1976, METALWORK teacher (Scale 1). Opportunity to teach motor vehicle maintenance. Own Metal Workshop. Tamworth Borough Council gives favourable consideration to applicants for rented accommodation from teachers.

Christ Church C.E. (A) Middle School,
Old Road, Stone

Required for 1st September, 1976, or earlier, a Teacher (Scale 1) for GENERAL SUBJECTS in the first year and take some Girls' P.E. and Games (Hockey, Netball, etc.) in this 9-13 Middle School. The Governors are looking for a teacher with Christian convictions.

Unless otherwise stated application form obtainable from and returnable to the Head of the School. Assistance towards removal expenses in approved cases. Canvassing will disqualify. All applicants are asked to note that it is the County Council's view that it is desirable for their employees to be members of an appropriate Trade Union.

COUNTY OF SOUTH GLAMORGAN

SPECIAL

Required for Easter or September—
LLANDEYRN HIGH SCHOOL, CARDIFF
(11-18 Comprehensive) 9-Form Entry

PARTIALLY HEARING UNIT: Scale 2 plus Special School Allowance. Qualified Teacher of the Deaf to take charge of a well equipped unit organised on an integrated basis.

SECONDARY

Required for Easter or September—
WHITCHURCH HIGH SCHOOL, CARDIFF
(11-18 Comprehensive) 12-Form Entry

ENGLISH: Scale 1
Temporary Teacher for the summer term and for the remainder of the current term, if possible.

Required for September—
RADYR COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL

(11-18) 9-Form Entry
(Vacancies occur because of expansion. Teaching is mainly in individual classes for first three years.)

1. HEAD OF SIXTH FORM (160 pupils) Senior Teacher Scale 2. Responsible for the academic and social development of an expanding Sixth Form, with its own separate staff.

2. HEAD OF BOYS' PHYSICAL EDUCATION: Scale 3
Experienced Teacher to take responsibility for the organisation and teaching of Boys' Physical Education.

3. YEAR TUTOR: Scale 3
To take responsibility for the academic and social development of an Upper School Year Group. This post is open to suitably experienced candidates for posts 4, 5 and 6 only.

4. MATHEMATICS: Scale 1
To teach at all levels. SMP courses are used throughout the school and computer studies are being developed.

5. SCIENCE: Scale 1
For General Science throughout the school.

6. ECONOMICS/HISTORY: Scale 1
For 'A' level Economics, together with History and an integrated First Year Course.

7. COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS
Part-time Teacher/Instructor or Tutor/Teacher for 2 1/2 days a week.

HEATHFIELD HOUSE R.C. HIGH SCHOOL, CARDIFF
(11-18) 9-Form Entry

1. BIOLOGY: Scale 1 or 2
Experienced Graduate to share in the teaching throughout the school to 'O' level. Possibility of some Sixth Form work for a suitable applicant.

2. HOME ECONOMICS
Experienced Teacher to share in the teaching of 'Cookery and Needlework' to 'O' level. Possibility of Year Teacher's duties combined with this post for Scale 2 appointment.

Application Forms may be obtained, on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope, from the undersigned to whom completed forms should be returned within 10 days of the appearance of this advertisement.

F. J. ADAMS,
Director of Education,
Education Offices, Kingsway, Cardiff.

SECONDARY

Scale 1 Posts

continued

KENT

COUNTY COUNCIL

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

SHARPSHOTT SCHOOL

Sharps Shott, Kent

Scale 1 Post

Required for September 1976

Head of Sixth Form

Scale 1 Post

Required for September 1976

Head of Sixth Form

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Head of Sixth Form

Technical Studies

OTTINGHAMSHIRE
OSKROFT COLLEGE
L.M.C. Woodard Boarding School
 16 Days
 Starting September 1, 1976;
 All qualified young GRADUATE,
 in teaching experience or seeking
 teaching, in the following subjects:
 ENGLISH, SCIENCE, MATHEMATICS,
 PHYSICS at all levels up to and
 including "A" level. Ability and
 experience in all parts of the course
 and of school activities an added
 recommendation.
 Applications in writing, together
 with curriculum vitae, the names of
 two referees and, if possible, own
 telephone number, to: The Head
 Master, Workshop 1, High Street, New
 bury, Berkshire RG13 2AA.

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OXFORD
READINGDON SCHOOL
 Required in September. TEACHER
 President or non-resident, to share
 in the teaching of BIOLOGY
 throughout the school up to A
 various level and University
 scholarship students. Further
 details, Government Pension Scheme
 Applications, together with copies
 of two recent testimonials and the
 names and addresses of two
 referees, to be sent to the Head
 Mistress at the school.

OXFORD
RYE ST. ANTHONY SCHOOL

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Independent H.L. ... Hoarding and D
School for girls
teaching for girls, GRADUATE
teaching for girls up to A level
Burnham Scale - Government
Supernumeration. Resident or no
resident.
Apply with curriculum vitae
to the Headmistress, Miss M. Ann
School, Barton's Lane, Hoeding
Hill, Oxford.

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help with other Physics
 Chemistry desirable.
 Apply with testimonials and
 names of two referees to a
 Headmaster.

RICHMOND upon Thames
HAMPTON SCHOOL
 1800 boys, and Sixth Form.
 Applications for September, 1972.
 Graduate to share in the teaching of CHEMISTRY to A-level.
 Hampton salary above Surplus Government superannuation scheme.
 Applications to the Headmaster.
 Curriculum award for Hampton, Middlesex, with curriculum vitae and the names of two referees.

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SHROPSHIRE
WREKIN COLLEGE
Recruited in September, 1976,
CHEMISTS to teach this subject
to and including Advanced
Scholarship levels as well as
little Lower School Biology. O
accommodation available for sal
a married or single person, Sit
above Hurlingham.
Wrekin College, Wellington, Telford
Shrops. ...

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SUFFOLK #111 7N0
(Public Day and Boarding Scho
300 girls; in Sixth Form
(Sept. to September) ready
BIOLOGIST to teach up to
level. Subsidiary Geography and
etc.
Applications, by letter, with
references, to the Headmaster

SUFFOLK
TRAMINGHAM COLLEGE
Independent. 400
320 boarding
BIOLOGIST required for Sept
to start Sixth Form teaching
to teach all levels. Full
married accommodation and
facilities to join with girls an

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Scale 1
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1976, 8
HOME

SUFFOLK
BIOLOGY TECHNOLOGY TEACHER
1974-1975 (1st initial). Salary
1100. Experience an asset.
Apply: Roff, Summerhill &
T. L. L.

SURREY
CLAREMONT SCHOOL
Teacher
Independent Public Boarding
Day School of 300 girls aged
11-18. There are 10 houses and
10 form staff are Ch.

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Two SCIENTIST GRADUATES required in September 1974 in charge of MICROPY and GIFT. TIT to "A" Level and GIFT to "C" Level.

Salary based on Burnham Recommendations, Scale 3 points up to applicants with suitable qualifications and experience. Governing body.

Teaching block completed a year ago. Post resident. Small anti-confl available.

Applicants should be "C" Scientists, Agency, with full papers and copies of references.

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RUSSEX
BOXHILL TOWERS SCHOOL
Boxhill on Ben
Regulated September full
BIOLOGIST capable of teach-
ing and A level forms for boys
school of 270 girls and boys
large staff of 10. Accommoda-
tion for all. Apply with testimonials to
mistress.

WARWICKSHIRE
DOBBY SCHOOL
There will be a vacancy in R
for 1976 for a TEACHER of
Dobby (Bology) and Science

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HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

STEVENAGE COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION

EAST HERTS COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION

Turnford, Broxbourne

Applications are invited from suitably qualified graduates for the posts of

PRINCIPAL

of the above Colleges

These posts offer a good deal of scope to candidates with particular interest in the development of further education. The salary group for both Colleges under the 1975 Burnham Further Education Report is 5. The post of Principal at the Stevenage College is now vacant and it is hoped that the successful candidate will take up the appointment as soon as possible. The College is housed in modern buildings on a site near the town centre. The post of Principal at the East Herts College will be vacant from 1 September 1976 and it is hoped that the successful candidate will take up the appointment as soon as possible after that date. The College is housed in modern buildings in the Turnford area of Broxbourne, close to the A10. Further details of both posts are available from the County Education Officer (Tel: 0456, County Hall, Hatfield, SG13 8DF), to whom applications should be submitted by 27 February. Would applicants please state whether they wish to be considered for either or both posts.

OXFORDSHIRE

Oxford College of Further Education

Principal

Applications are invited for this post from suitably qualified and experienced persons, to take effect from September 1976.

Salary: GROUP 7

Closing date: 27th February 1976

Further particulars and application forms obtainable from the Chief Education Officer, County Offices, Oxford OX1 1NA.

SALFORD COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

Frederick Road, Salford M6 6PU

Phone 061 736 6541

Re-Advertisement:

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND HOME ECONOMICS (Grade IV)

Applicants should have an interest or experience in the Food Industry and have appropriate academic qualifications.

Salary in accordance with the Burnham Technical Scale, £8,760 to £7,632.

Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained from the Principal.

Previous applications will be re-considered.

City of Salford

WARWICKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

South Warwickshire College of Further Education

The Willows North, Stratford-upon-Avon

Applications are invited from candidates with suitable qualifications in business and/or professional subjects for the post of

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT (Grade II)

of Business and Secretarial Studies.

Further particulars and an application form (to be returned by 5th March) available from the Principal. (S.A.E. please).

INDEPENDENT

Other Assistants

continued

GABRIEL-THIRING SERVICES LTD.

6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS

continued

These posts offer a good deal of scope to candidates with particular interest in the development of further education. The salary group for both Colleges under the 1975 Burnham Further Education Report is 5. The post of Principal at the Stevenage College is now vacant and it is hoped that the successful candidate will take up the appointment as soon as possible. The College is housed in modern buildings on a site near the town centre. The post of Principal at the East Herts College will be vacant from 1 September 1976 and it is hoped that the successful candidate will take up the appointment as soon as possible after that date. The College is housed in modern buildings in the Turnford area of Broxbourne, close to the A10. Further details of both posts are available from the County Education Officer (Tel: 0456, County Hall, Hatfield, SG13 8DF), to whom applications should be submitted by 27 February. Would applicants please state whether they wish to be considered for either or both posts.

Pastoral

BIRMINGHAM

WIMBORNE WEST HOUSE

WIMBORNE, Dorset

Preparatory Schools

By Subject

Classification

English

Mathematics

Modern Languages

Other than by Subject

Classification

Heads of Department

Other Assistants

Heads of Department

Other Assistants

Heads of Department

Other Assistants

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KENT

WIMBORNE WEST HOUSE

WIMBORNE, Dorset

Other Appointments

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HAMPSHIRE

LORD MAYOR

TRELOAR COLLEGE

Applications are invited for the following appointments with effect from 1st September, 1976.

1. CRAFT TAILOR
 2. HORTICULTURE INSTRUCTOR
 3. RADIO, TELEVISION & ELECTRONICS INSTRUCTOR
- The students are physically handicapped and of average or above average intelligence. Worthwhile and rewarding posts for suitable persons. Super-remuneration £4,000 + p.a. if fully qualified and experienced. Full school holidays.
- Further details and application form from the Headmaster, Lord Mayor Treloar College, Froyle, Alton, Hants. GU34 4LA.

LANCASHIRE

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

FURTHER EDUCATION

NEILSON AND COLNE COLLEGE
DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND FASHION—
HAIRDRESSING SECTION

LECTURER GRADE 1 (Temporary) in HAIRDRESSING. Applicants should be able to teach in the standards of the City and Guilds Advanced Certificate. To commence in April 1976. For further details/forms please apply to the Chief Administrative Officer at the College, Scotland Road, Nelson BN7 7YJ, by 23rd February, 1976.

ACCINGTON AND ROSSDALE COLLEGE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

LECTURER 1 ENGLISH with some Latin. Trained graduates for English with some Latin. Opportunities for 'A' and 'A' level work. For further details/forms please apply to the Chief Administrative Officer at the College, Scotland Road, Nelson BN7 7YJ, by 23rd February, 1976.

DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITIES

LECTURER 1 SOCIOLOGY. Trained graduate for Sociology. Ability to offer an Honorary Certificate and Public Relations Knowledge. To commence in April 1976. For further details/forms please apply to the Chief Administrative Officer at the College, Scotland Road, Nelson BN7 7YJ, by 23rd February, 1976.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

LECTURER 1 MATHEMATICS. Trained graduate for Mathematics. Ability to offer an Honorary Certificate and Public Relations Knowledge. To commence in April 1976. For further details/forms please apply to the Chief Administrative Officer at the College, Scotland Road, Nelson BN7 7YJ, by 23rd February, 1976.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

LECTURER 1 PHYSICS. Trained graduate for Physics. Ability to offer an Honorary Certificate and Public Relations Knowledge. To commence in April 1976. For further details/forms please apply to the Chief Administrative Officer at the College, Scotland Road, Nelson BN7 7YJ, by 23rd February, 1976.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

LECTURER 1 CHEMISTRY. Trained graduate for Chemistry. Ability to offer an Honorary Certificate and Public Relations Knowledge. To commence in April 1976. For further details/forms please apply to the Chief Administrative Officer at the College, Scotland Road, Nelson BN7 7YJ, by 23rd February, 1976.

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY

LECTURER 1 BIOLOGY. Trained graduate for Biology. Ability to offer an Honorary Certificate and Public Relations Knowledge. To commence in April 1976. For further details/forms please apply to the Chief Administrative Officer at the College, Scotland Road, Nelson BN7 7YJ, by 23rd February, 1976.

DEPARTMENT OF ARTS

LECTURER 1 ARTS. Trained graduate for Arts. Ability to offer an Honorary Certificate and Public Relations Knowledge. To commence in April 1976. For further details/forms please apply to the Chief Administrative Officer at the College, Scotland Road, Nelson BN7 7YJ, by 23rd February, 1976.

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC

LECTURER 1 MUSIC. Trained graduate for Music. Ability to offer an Honorary Certificate and Public Relations Knowledge. To commence in April 1976. For further details/forms please apply to the Chief Administrative Officer at the College, Scotland Road, Nelson BN7 7YJ, by 23rd February, 1976.

DEPARTMENT OF PE

LECTURER 1 PE. Trained graduate for PE. Ability to offer an Honorary Certificate and Public Relations Knowledge. To commence in April 1976. For further details/forms please apply to the Chief Administrative Officer at the College, Scotland Road, Nelson BN7 7YJ, by 23rd February, 1976.

DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS

LECTURER 1 SPORTS. Trained graduate for Sports. Ability to offer an Honorary Certificate and Public Relations Knowledge. To commence in April 1976. For further details/forms please apply to the Chief Administrative Officer at the College, Scotland Road, Nelson BN7 7YJ, by 23rd February, 1976.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

LECTURER 1 HEALTH. Trained graduate for Health. Ability to offer an Honorary Certificate and Public Relations Knowledge. To commence in April 1976. For further details/forms please apply to the Chief Administrative Officer at the College, Scotland Road, Nelson BN7 7YJ, by 23rd February, 1976.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL

LECTURER 1 SOCIAL. Trained graduate for Social. Ability to offer an Honorary Certificate and Public Relations Knowledge. To commence in April 1976. For further details/forms please apply to the Chief Administrative Officer at the College, Scotland Road, Nelson BN7 7YJ, by 23rd February, 1976.

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL

LECTURER 1 POLITICAL. Trained graduate for Political. Ability to offer an Honorary Certificate and Public Relations Knowledge. To commence in April 1976. For further details/forms please apply to the Chief Administrative Officer at the College, Scotland Road, Nelson BN7 7YJ, by 23rd February, 1976.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC

LECTURER 1 ECONOMIC. Trained graduate for Economic. Ability to offer an Honorary Certificate and Public Relations Knowledge. To commence in April 1976. For further details/forms please apply to the Chief Administrative Officer at the College, Scotland Road, Nelson BN7 7YJ, by 23rd February, 1976.

DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL

LECTURER 1 LEGAL. Trained graduate for Legal. Ability to offer an Honorary Certificate and Public Relations Knowledge. To commence in April 1976. For further details/forms please apply to the Chief Administrative Officer at the College, Scotland Road, Nelson BN7 7YJ, by 23rd February, 1976.

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL

LECTURER 1 MEDICAL. Trained graduate for Medical. Ability to offer an Honorary Certificate and Public Relations Knowledge. To commence in April 1976. For further details/forms please apply to the Chief Administrative Officer at the College, Scotland Road, Nelson BN7 7YJ, by 23rd February, 1976.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY

LECTURER 1 VETERINARY. Trained graduate for Veterinary. Ability to offer an Honorary Certificate and Public Relations Knowledge. To commence in April 1976. For further details/forms please apply to the Chief Administrative Officer at the College, Scotland Road, Nelson BN7 7YJ, by 23rd February, 1976.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

LECTURER 1 AGRICULTURE. Trained graduate for Agriculture. Ability to offer an Honorary Certificate and Public Relations Knowledge. To commence in April 1976. For further details/forms please apply to the Chief Administrative Officer at the College, Scotland Road, Nelson BN7 7YJ, by 23rd February, 1976.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

LECTURER 1 FISHERIES. Trained graduate for Fisheries. Ability to offer an Honorary Certificate and Public Relations Knowledge. To commence in April 1976. For further details/forms please apply to the Chief Administrative Officer at the College, Scotland Road, Nelson BN7 7YJ, by 23rd February, 1976.

DEPARTMENT OF HUNTING

LECTURER 1 HUNTING. Trained graduate for Hunting. Ability to offer an Honorary Certificate and Public Relations Knowledge. To commence in April 1976. For further details/forms please apply to the Chief Administrative Officer at the College, Scotland Road, Nelson BN7 7YJ, by 23rd February, 1976.

COLLEGES OF FURTHER EDUCATION

continued

BALING

(London Borough of)

SOUTHWICK COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

LECTURER 1 required as soon as possible to teach in the standards of the City and Guild

UNIVERSITIES Appointments continued

LEEDS

**THE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF
ECONOMICS**
Comparative and Career
Development Unit

Applications are invited for two posts in the Department of Economics, Leeds University. The posts are for a Lecturer in Economics and a Lecturer in Business Studies. The Lecturer in Economics will be responsible for the teaching of the first year course in Economics and the Lecturer in Business Studies will be responsible for the teaching of the first year course in Business Studies. The posts are full-time and the salary is £12,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Director of the Department of Economics, Leeds University, Leeds LS2 9JT.

**LEICESTERSHIRE
UNIVERSITY**
The University of Leicester is seeking applications for a Lecturer in the Department of Education. The post is full-time and the salary is £12,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Director of the Department of Education, University of Leicester, Leicester LE1 7RH.

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UNIVERSITIES Appointments continued

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Colleges of Education

BIRMINGHAM

**ST. PETER'S COLLEGE
(C. of E. College of Education)**
Batterley, Birmingham, B15 2TB

Applications are invited for two posts in the Department of Education, St. Peter's College, Birmingham. The posts are for a Lecturer in Education and a Lecturer in Business Studies. The Lecturer in Education will be responsible for the teaching of the first year course in Education and the Lecturer in Business Studies will be responsible for the teaching of the first year course in Business Studies. The posts are full-time and the salary is £12,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Director of the Department of Education, St. Peter's College, Birmingham, B15 2TB.

**DERBYSHIRE
EDUCATION COMMITTEE**
RURAL DOMESTIC ECONOMY
(Family Arts and Crafts Service)

Applications are invited for two posts in the Department of Education, Derbyshire Education Committee. The posts are for a Lecturer in Education and a Lecturer in Business Studies. The Lecturer in Education will be responsible for the teaching of the first year course in Education and the Lecturer in Business Studies will be responsible for the teaching of the first year course in Business Studies. The posts are full-time and the salary is £12,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Director of the Department of Education, Derbyshire Education Committee, Derby, DE1 1AA.

**DERBYSHIRE
EDUCATION COMMITTEE**
RURAL DOMESTIC ECONOMY
(Family Arts and Crafts Service)

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**DERBYSHIRE
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EDUCATION COMMITTEE**
RURAL DOMESTIC ECONOMY
(Family Arts and Crafts Service)

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**DERBYSHIRE
EDUCATION COMMITTEE**
RURAL DOMESTIC ECONOMY
(Family Arts and Crafts Service)

Music from The Schools Prom

The Times
Educational Supplement
is producing a
longplaying record
album of the first
ever Schools Prom.

The album, which will consist of
two records, features music—
recorded live at the Albert Hall—
by all twelve groups which took part.

The double record album is available
from Times Newspapers at
£3.75 incl. postage and package.

Orders and enquiries should be sent to
Shirley Green,
The Times Educational Supplement,
Room 256, P.O. Box 7,
New Printing House Square,
Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

Payment should accompany the order
and be payable to
Times Newspapers Limited.

PLEASE ALLOW 28 DAYS FOR DELIVERY

Adult Education

ASSOCIATION FOR ADULT EDUCATION

Professional local authority
adult education committees
staff should apply for membership
of the Association for Adult
Education, 10, Bedford Road,
Warrington, Cheshire.

**CAMBRIDGESHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL**
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
HUNTINGDON AREA
COMMUNITY EDUCATION TUTOR
SAVITRY VILLAGE COLLEGE

A Tutor is required to work at
Savitry Village College, Huntingdon.
The post is full-time and the salary
is £12,000 per annum. Applications
should be sent to the Director of
Education, Huntingdon Area,
Cambridgeshire County Council,
Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire.

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is £12,000 per annum. Applications
should be sent to the Director of
Education, Huntingdon Area,
Cambridgeshire County Council,
Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire.

Britannia Royal Naval College, Dartmouth Lecturers

to teach, and conduct tutorials with, small groups
of young naval officers. Vacancies are in the following
Departments:

Engineering Science
... applied mechanics and engineering science. Interest
in aerodynamics or thermodynamics advantageous.

Science
... basic electricity, electronics, wave motion and
nuclear science. Interest in meteorology or ocean-
ography advantageous.

Candidates should preferably have a good honours
degree in an appropriate subject, or a Diploma in
Technology, or an equivalent qualification. Relevant
teaching or lecturing experience is desirable.

SALARY as Senior Lecturer £2,185 to £5,780 or Lec-
turer £2,440 to £3,525. Level of appointment and
starting salary according to age, qualifications and
experience. Promotion prospects. Non-contributory
pension scheme. Accommodation available for single
persons.

For further details and an application form (to be
returned by March 3, 1976) write to Civil Service
Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21
1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answer-
ing service operates outside office hours) or London
01-839 1892 (24-hour answering service). Please
quote ref. G/9238.

JORDANHILL COLLEGE of EDUCATION / GLASGOW

The Governors invite applications for the following
positions:

**HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
MODERN LANGUAGES**

which is becoming vacant because of the retirement
of the present occupant. The person appointed will be
responsible for the training of graduate teachers of
modern languages for the secondary schools, for
B.Ed. classes at the Ordinary and Higher Ordinary
levels in both French and German, and for optional
courses in modern languages for primary teachers.

The person appointed will have an opportunity to
make a major contribution to the development of
modern language teaching in the West of Scotland.
Candidates should possess an Honours Degree in
Modern Languages, and should be fully trained
teachers with considerable experience of work in
schools. It would be an advantage to have, in addition,
experience of the training of modern language teachers.
The salary for the post will be £8,100 per annum, and
the appointment will date from 1st September, 1976.

**HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
GEOGRAPHY**

which is becoming vacant because of the retirement
of the present occupant. The person appointed will be
responsible for the training of graduate teachers of
Geography for the secondary schools, for B.Ed. classes
at the Ordinary and Higher Ordinary Levels, and for
the contribution of the geography department to the
training of primary teachers. The person appointed
will have an opportunity to make a major contribution
to the quality of Geography teaching in the West of
Scotland.

Candidates should possess an honours degree in
Geography, and should be fully trained teachers with
considerable experience of work in schools. It would
be an advantage to have, in addition, experience of
the training of geography teachers. The salary for the
post will be £8,640 per annum, and the appointment
will date from 1st September, 1976.

**HEAD OF SENIOR STAGES IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF PRIMARY EDUCATION**

The new post has been approved by the appropriate
national committee on the recommendation of the
governors. The department already has a head of
senior stages, and both these persons will be respon-
sible to the Assistant Principal (primary education).
The successful appointee will be expected to help
with the administration of those aspects of the depart-
ment's work specifically concerned with the upper
stages of the primary school and to supervise curricular
development work in this area.

Applicants should have wide experience in the primary
school and should be able to show evidence of suc-
cessful administrative experience. The salary for the
post will be £8,640 per annum and it is hoped that
the person appointed may be able to take up his or
her duties by 1st May, 1976.

Further particulars and forms of application may be
obtained from the Principal, Jordanhill College of
Education, Southbrae Drive, Glasgow, GL3 1PP.
Completed forms should be returned not later than
Monday, 1st March, 1976.

CITY OF LIVERPOOL

Social Services Department

Deputy Superintendent

Woolton Vale Assessment Centre,
239 Menlove Avenue,
Liverpool L25.

Salary: £5,115-£5,891 per annum

Applications are invited for this important residential post from
candidates who hold qualifications in Residential Child Care, Social
Work, Teaching or related fields, and who have residential experi-
ence including posts at a similar level.

Woolton Vale has accommodation for 53 boys, generally between
the ages of 12 and 17 years. In addition to its primary function of
assessment, the Centre also provides for boys who are subject to
Police Detention Orders, and Remand in Care Orders. The work is
both interesting and challenging; the Centre generally operates at
maximum capacity.

The accommodation for this post is a three-bedroom detached bun-
galow in the grounds for a rental of £185 per annum, including
heating and lighting, will be charged.
Anyone wishing to discuss this post informally, is invited to contact
the Superintendent, Mr. A. Steele (Tel: 051-428 2217), General
Local Government Conditions of Service apply, including 100%
removal expenses in appropriate cases.

Application forms are available from
The Director of Social Services, 28 Hulton Garden, Liverpool L3 2AW
(Tel. 051-22-3911 Ext. 292) Closing date: 27th February, 1976.

KNOTLEY HOUSE SCHOOL, TONBRIDGE, KENT

P.E. TEACHER

Burnham 1

Fringe London Weighting
Former Approved Schools Allowance
Extraneous Duties Allowance (where appro-
priate)

This is an Assisted Community Home for 40 boys aged
8-16 years. The person appointed would be involved in
a team-work approach to the total education and care
of the boys who come from socially disadvantaged and
deprived environments.

ROYAL COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE

Youth and Community Service

The population of Berkshire is approximately 850,000 and includes urban areas in the east of the County including Slough, Reading, Maidenhead, Windsor, Wokingham, Woodley and the new town of Bracknell. West of Reading the Newbury District Council covers the most rural parts of Berkshire.

The Youth and Community Service is a combination of local Education Authority and Voluntary Organisation provision. Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the following posts in Berkshire Youth and Community Service within a large team of professional workers. Teachers are recognised as suitable candidates. Comprehensive in-service training and personal supervision provided.

Initial lodging allowance and assistance with removal expenses may be given.

Malden Erleigh Centre, Reading

1 Head of Community Education, JNC Range 4, 5-8, £4,524-£5,100 per annum.

2 Youth and Community Worker, JNC Range 3, 1-5, £3,426-£3,888.

Crescent Club/Sutton School Campus

1 Head of Department Youth & Community, JNC Range 4 1-5, £4,008-£4,524.

Maldenhead Youth and Community Centre

1 Youth and Community Worker, JNC Range 3, 1-5, £3,426-£3,888 per annum plus £141 London Weighting.

Southcote Youth Club, Reading

1 Youth and Community Worker, JNC Range 3, 1-5, £3,426-£3,888 per annum.

Rouland Youth Club, Slough

1 Projects Youth and Community Worker, JNC Scale 1, £2,442-£3,284 per annum plus £141 London Weighting.

Further details and application forms for all posts available from the Director of Education (YCBS), Education Department, Ramona House, 50-52 Kings Road, Reading RG1 3BH. Telephone enquiries welcome to Mr. John Ashdown, Reading 55951.

Closing date: 27th February 1976.

CALDERDALE AREA HEALTH AUTHORITY

Are you a Teacher?

Looking for a job with a difference?

We are looking for an expert—a qualified teacher who will liaise with other teachers, advisers, school youth and community groups as a

Health Education Officer

This is a new and exciting field of work concerned with the preventative aspects of health and social problems—a challenge all the way.

Salary £5,634 rising by annual increments to a maximum of £4,344 per annum with good prospects and advancement after further training.

Job descriptions and application forms are available from the Area Personnel Officer, Royal Halifax Infirmary, Free School Lane, Halifax HX1 2YP.

Closing date February 25, 1976.

Warrington New Town Development Corporation

Director

Birchwood Leisure and Community Project

(Salary: £5,613 - £6,369)

The Birchwood District is the area currently being most intensively developed in accordance with the overall programme for the New Town. The Corporation is acutely aware of the need to match its plans for physical development with an appropriate provision of facilities to meet the needs, both social and recreational, of the existing community and of the large influx of newcomers over the next few years.

The concept of an integrated complex, which will become the focus of community life in Birchwood, is being developed in association with local authorities and voluntary organisations. The complex will include provision for the arts, recreation, community and welfare activities and education. The Director, who will be appointed to the staff of the Social Development Officer, will be able to influence and direct its progress from the start.

This is a stimulating appointment for a candidate who is dedicated, imaginative and enthusiastic.

Further information concerning the appointment and an application form which should be returned by 1 March 1976 can be obtained from:

The Secretary
Warrington New Town
Development Corporation
P.O. Box 48
Birkenhead Street
WARRINGTON
WA1 1SR

It is expected that interviews will be held during the week commencing 15 March.

Please quote reference PD/

ADULT EDUCATION Appointments continued

HARINGEY COUNTY EDUCATION AUTHORITY

For further details see under YOUTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICE SECTION.

Community Homes and Associated Institutions

WILTSHIRE

THE COTSWOLD COMMUNITY The residential treatment and re-education in the Cotswolds of adolescents.

We wish to appoint a caring and creative individual who can develop an imaginative studio and provide a range of opportunities for artistic expression in the service of the community. The successful candidate will be a person with a high level of artistic ability and a strong sense of social responsibility.

We work with severely emotionally disturbed and anti-social boys who have been referred to us by the local authority. The successful candidate will be a person with a high level of artistic ability and a strong sense of social responsibility.

Further details and application forms for all posts available from the Director of Education (YCBS), Education Department, Ramona House, 50-52 Kings Road, Reading RG1 3BH. Telephone enquiries welcome to Mr. John Ashdown, Reading 55951.

Closing date: 27th February 1976.

Consultant support is available.

Salary: £4,500 plus allowances (£1,425).

Accommodation available for a single or married person with family.

We give brief details of the post and the authority.

An informal visit can then be arranged.

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DORSET COUNTY EDUCATION AUTHORITY

For further details see under YOUTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICE SECTION.

HAMPSHIRE NORTH-EAST AREA COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL

Comprehensive, 11-18, 1,100 on roll.

Required for April 1, 1976.

YOUTH TUTOR, Scale 2.

Applications are invited for the post of Youth Tutor, Scale 2, to be responsible for the supervision and guidance of the school's youth service.

Please write to P. R. K. Kent, M.C., Area Education Officer, Hampshire Education Department, 100, High Street, Southampton SO9 4AA.

Further details and application forms for all posts available from the Director of Education (YCBS), Education Department, Ramona House, 50-52 Kings Road, Reading RG1 3BH. Telephone enquiries welcome to Mr. John Ashdown, Reading 55951.

Closing date: 27th February 1976.

Consultant support is available.

Salary: £4,500 plus allowances (£1,425).

Accommodation available for a single or married person with family.

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LONDON, W.C.2

DANCE OF COURT

For further details see under YOUTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICE SECTION.

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For further details see under YOUTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICE SECTION.

OVERSEAS
Appointments
continued

SWITZERLAND

ASTON COLLEGE
This English Language International Boarding School for boys and girls, 11-18, requires for September:
(1) HOUSEMASTER (aged 30-45) for boys of 10-11. Wife House-
master for September.
(2) HEAD OF BIOLOGY possibly
combining with English.
(3) HEAD OF REMEDIAL ENGLISH
TEACHER.
All posts require a minimum of 5 years' experience in the relevant field. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Aston College, 10, St. John's Street, London, SW1E 6JH.

JAPAN
Qualified, professional TEACHERS
with training and experience in
English, required for teaching in
Japan. Applicants must be prepared to
teach in a boarding school and to
live in Japan. Applications should be
sent to the Secretary, Aston College,
10, St. John's Street, London, SW1E
6JH.

ITALY

MR. JAMES HENDERSON
Director, Aston College, 10, St. John's
Street, London, SW1E 6JH.
Invites applications for the following
posts:
(1) HOUSEMASTER (aged 30-45) for
boys of 10-11. Wife House-
master for September.
(2) HEAD OF BIOLOGY possibly
combining with English.
(3) HEAD OF REMEDIAL ENGLISH
TEACHER.
All posts require a minimum of 5 years' experience in the relevant field. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Aston College, 10, St. John's Street, London, SW1E 6JH.

JAPAN
Qualified, professional TEACHERS
with training and experience in
English, required for teaching in
Japan. Applicants must be prepared to
teach in a boarding school and to
live in Japan. Applications should be
sent to the Secretary, Aston College,
10, St. John's Street, London, SW1E
6JH.

CANADA

MUSIC TEACHERS required for var-
ious schools in New Brunswick.
High salaries and excellent oppor-
tunities for promotion. Salary
scale from \$1,200 to \$3,500.
For degree and postgraduate training
12,000 to \$17,000.
Applications invited from teachers
with 10 to 15 years' experience.
(1) CLASS MUSIC.
(2) CLASS MUSIC with elementary
piano to children aged 10 to 13.
(3) CLASS MUSIC with elementary
piano to children aged 10 to 13.
Apply immediately to Mr. J. Henderson,
Director, Aston College, 10, St. John's
Street, London, SW1E 6JH.

SWEDEN
THE SWEDISH CENTRE
FOR INTERNATIONAL TEACHERS
(University of Stockholm)
Qualified TEACHERS and other
staff, 40, required to teach EN-
GLISH in Sweden. Applications should
be sent to the Secretary, Aston College,
10, St. John's Street, London, SW1E
6JH.

MADRID

TEACHERS required for var-
ious schools in Madrid.
High salaries and excellent oppor-
tunities for promotion. Salary
scale from \$1,200 to \$3,500.
For degree and postgraduate training
12,000 to \$17,000.
Applications invited from teachers
with 10 to 15 years' experience.
(1) CLASS MUSIC.
(2) CLASS MUSIC with elementary
piano to children aged 10 to 13.
(3) CLASS MUSIC with elementary
piano to children aged 10 to 13.
Apply immediately to Mr. J. Henderson,
Director, Aston College, 10, St. John's
Street, London, SW1E 6JH.

THE NETHERLANDS
THE NETHERLANDS
TEACHERS required for var-
ious schools in the Netherlands.
High salaries and excellent oppor-
tunities for promotion. Salary
scale from \$1,200 to \$3,500.
For degree and postgraduate training
12,000 to \$17,000.
Applications invited from teachers
with 10 to 15 years' experience.
(1) CLASS MUSIC.
(2) CLASS MUSIC with elementary
piano to children aged 10 to 13.
(3) CLASS MUSIC with elementary
piano to children aged 10 to 13.
Apply immediately to Mr. J. Henderson,
Director, Aston College, 10, St. John's
Street, London, SW1E 6JH.

MEXICO CITY

TEACHERS required for var-
ious schools in Mexico City.
High salaries and excellent oppor-
tunities for promotion. Salary
scale from \$1,200 to \$3,500.
For degree and postgraduate training
12,000 to \$17,000.
Applications invited from teachers
with 10 to 15 years' experience.
(1) CLASS MUSIC.
(2) CLASS MUSIC with elementary
piano to children aged 10 to 13.
(3) CLASS MUSIC with elementary
piano to children aged 10 to 13.
Apply immediately to Mr. J. Henderson,
Director, Aston College, 10, St. John's
Street, London, SW1E 6JH.

PORTUGAL
THE PORTUGAL TEACHERS
required for various schools in
Portugal. High salaries and excellent
opportunities for promotion. Salary
scale from \$1,200 to \$3,500.
For degree and postgraduate training
12,000 to \$17,000.
Applications invited from teachers
with 10 to 15 years' experience.
(1) CLASS MUSIC.
(2) CLASS MUSIC with elementary
piano to children aged 10 to 13.
(3) CLASS MUSIC with elementary
piano to children aged 10 to 13.
Apply immediately to Mr. J. Henderson,
Director, Aston College, 10, St. John's
Street, London, SW1E 6JH.

SPAIN

TEACHERS required for var-
ious schools in Spain.
High salaries and excellent oppor-
tunities for promotion. Salary
scale from \$1,200 to \$3,500.
For degree and postgraduate training
12,000 to \$17,000.
Applications invited from teachers
with 10 to 15 years' experience.
(1) CLASS MUSIC.
(2) CLASS MUSIC with elementary
piano to children aged 10 to 13.
(3) CLASS MUSIC with elementary
piano to children aged 10 to 13.
Apply immediately to Mr. J. Henderson,
Director, Aston College, 10, St. John's
Street, London, SW1E 6JH.

BERKSHIRE
AREA HEALTH AUTHORITY
Applications are invited for the
post of HEALTH EDUCATION
OFFICER. The successful candidate
will be responsible for the develop-
ment and implementation of health
education programmes in the
Berkshire area. The post holder
will be required to have a degree
in health education or a related
subject and to have at least 5
years' experience in health
education. Applications should be
sent to the Secretary, Aston College,
10, St. John's Street, London, SW1E
6JH.

GERMANY
TEACHERS required for var-
ious schools in Germany.
High salaries and excellent oppor-
tunities for promotion. Salary
scale from \$1,200 to \$3,500.
For degree and postgraduate training
12,000 to \$17,000.
Applications invited from teachers
with 10 to 15 years' experience.
(1) CLASS MUSIC.
(2) CLASS MUSIC with elementary
piano to children aged 10 to 13.
(3) CLASS MUSIC with elementary
piano to children aged 10 to 13.
Apply immediately to Mr. J. Henderson,
Director, Aston College, 10, St. John's
Street, London, SW1E 6JH.

AFRICA
TEACHERS required for var-
ious schools in Africa.
High salaries and excellent oppor-
tunities for promotion. Salary
scale from \$1,200 to \$3,500.
For degree and postgraduate training
12,000 to \$17,000.
Applications invited from teachers
with 10 to 15 years' experience.
(1) CLASS MUSIC.
(2) CLASS MUSIC with elementary
piano to children aged 10 to 13.
(3) CLASS MUSIC with elementary
piano to children aged 10 to 13.
Apply immediately to Mr. J. Henderson,
Director, Aston College, 10, St. John's
Street, London, SW1E 6JH.

SPAIN
TEACHERS required for var-
ious schools in Spain.
High salaries and excellent oppor-
tunities for promotion. Salary
scale from \$1,200 to \$3,500.
For degree and postgraduate training
12,000 to \$17,000.
Applications invited from teachers
with 10 to 15 years' experience.
(1) CLASS MUSIC.
(2) CLASS MUSIC with elementary
piano to children aged 10 to 13.
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piano to children aged 10 to 13.
Apply immediately to Mr. J. Henderson,
Director, Aston College, 10, St. John's
Street, London, SW1E 6JH.

IRAN
TEACHERS required for var-
ious schools in Iran.
High salaries and excellent oppor-
tunities for promotion. Salary
scale from \$1,200 to \$3,500.
For degree and postgraduate training
12,000 to \$17,000.
Applications invited from teachers
with 10 to 15 years' experience.
(1) CLASS MUSIC.
(2) CLASS MUSIC with elementary
piano to children aged 10 to 13.
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piano to children aged 10 to 13.
Apply immediately to Mr. J. Henderson,
Director, Aston College, 10, St. John's
Street, London, SW1E 6JH.

ITALY
TEACHERS required for var-
ious schools in Italy.
High salaries and excellent oppor-
tunities for promotion. Salary
scale from \$1,200 to \$3,500.
For degree and postgraduate training
12,000 to \$17,000.
Applications invited from teachers
with 10 to 15 years' experience.
(1) CLASS MUSIC.
(2) CLASS MUSIC with elementary
piano to children aged 10 to 13.
(3) CLASS MUSIC with elementary
piano to children aged 10 to 13.
Apply immediately to Mr. J. Henderson,
Director, Aston College, 10, St. John's
Street, London, SW1E 6JH.

SPAIN
TEACHERS required for var-
ious schools in Spain.
High salaries and excellent oppor-
tunities for promotion. Salary
scale from \$1,200 to \$3,500.
For degree and postgraduate training
12,000 to \$17,000.
Applications invited from teachers
with 10 to 15 years' experience.
(1) CLASS MUSIC.
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Apply immediately to Mr. J. Henderson,
Director, Aston College, 10, St. John's
Street, London, SW1E 6JH.

THE NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL
PO Box 6155, Hawell, Kuwait, Arabian
Gulf. Applications are invited from
qualified teachers for the following
posts for September 1976. Joint
applications from married couples
without children are particularly welcome.
Secondary Department
Graduates to teach "O" and "A" level in:
English, three posts
Chemistry, two posts, including one Head of
Department
Mathematics, two posts
Art, one post
Lower School Geography/History with Games,
one post
Girls' Physical Education and Dance, pre-
ferably with some Art, one post

Junior Department
One post—interest in Drama would be an
advantage
Infant Department
Two posts
Terms
A one-year contract (renewable) beginning Sep-
tember 1, 1976. Tax-free salary in the range £2,800
to £4,000 per annum (at current exchange rates).
Gratuity on completion of service. Free, furnished,
air-conditioned accommodation. Economy return
air passages London/Kuwait/London. Interviews in
London begin April 26, 1976.
For further information and application form,
apply with brief curriculum vitae to the Head-
master.

The British Council
invites applications for the following posts:English Language TV Programmes
(Kuwait)

Ministry of Education (Audio-Visual Aids Department)
Writer and Producer
Candidates must have a degree in English, considerable
TEFL experience and 2 years experience in TV
production. Programmes will be at intermediate and
secondary school levels.
Salary: £15,142 p.a. approx.
Benefits: free accommodation; annual passage-paid
home leave. One-year contract, renewable (5 years'
envoyaged). 75 AE 4

Assistant Professor of English (Thailand)
Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok
Graduate with postgraduate TEFL qualification and
3 years' relevant experience.
Salary: £13,889 p.a. approx.
Benefits: free furnished accommodation; overseas
children's allowances and other benefits. Two-year
contract. 76 UO 17

Lecturers in English (Iraq)
Department of European Languages, Basrah University
Graduates with TEFL qualification. University teach-
ing experience desirable.
Salary: £2,400-£3,000 p.a. (BA); £3,000-£5,000 p.a. (MA);
£5,000-£7,000 p.a. (PhD).
Benefits: free semi-furnished accommodation or
housing allowance; no local taxation; 2 months
passage-paid annual leave plus 2 weeks mid-year
break. One-year contract, renewable. 76 AU 1-4

**English Language Teaching Assistants
(Soviet Union)**
For universities and institutes.
Degree in English or modern languages with relevant
teaching experience. Knowledge of Russian highly
desirable.
Salary: 225 roubles per month (at present 1.56 roubles
= £1) tax free, non-convertible. Sterling subsidy of
£1,787 p.a. paid in Britain.
Benefits: subsidised accommodation; employers' por-
tion of superannuation. Contract for one academic
year (10 months). 76 SU 7-16

Return fares are paid. Local contracts are
guaranteed by the British Council.
Please write, briefly stating qualifications and
length of appropriate experience, to: qualifying
reference number for further details
and an application form to The British
Council (Appointments), 65 Davies Street,
London W1V 2AA.

**Ministry of Defence
Service Children's
Education Authority**

Deputy Headship (Group 6)
September 1976
Osnabruck Middle School in the
Federal Republic of Germany

Applications are invited from appropriately qualified
and experienced teachers for the Deputy Headship
of a new purpose built Group 6 Middle School to
cater for children (boys and girls in the 9 to 13
years age range) of British Servicemen and sponsored
children temporarily absent from the United Kingdom,
and located in the vicinity of Osnabruck, West
Germany.
Selection will be by interview and the successful
applicant is expected to take up the appointment on
1 September, 1976.
SALARY—will be in accordance with the current Burn-
ham scale £4,428 to £8,062 plus the additional London
area payment of £381 a year.
SUPERANNUATION—normal rights are safeguarded.
FOREIGN SERVICE ALLOWANCE—a tax free allow-
ance is payable.
ACCOMMODATION—is provided rent free.
DURATION OF ENGAGEMENT—initial engagement is
for three years.
All applicants should normally be resident in the
United Kingdom. Teachers do not normally serve in
the Service Children's Schools after the age
of 50, and, therefore, the preferred age is under 47
years at the commencement of the engagement.
Requests for application forms and further information
should be made on a postcard to:
Ministry of Defence (CM(8)4L), Room 343, Lecon
House, Theobalds Road, London WC1X 8RY (Tele-
phone 01-430 8854).
The closing date for the completed forms is 1st
March, 1976.

ADMINISTRATION
Local Education Authority
continued

COVENTRY
CAREERS OFFICERS
£4,528-£5,248 or £7,002 or £4,096
or £4,046 p.a. annum.
Applications are invited for the Careers
Officer posts in the Careers
Service.

CAREERS OFFICERS (2 posts)
To become involved in careers
work in comprehensive schools
and colleges. One of the posts
will offer the opportunity to work
with young people with special
needs and with immigrants and
their families.
Applicants for each post should
be either qualified career counsellors
or graduates with a degree in
Education or a related subject.
Applications should be sent to the
Director of Education, Coventry
City Council, 10, St. John's Street,
Coventry CV1 1JH.

DEVON
COUNCIL
CAREERS OFFICER
To become involved in careers
work in comprehensive schools
and colleges. One of the posts
will offer the opportunity to work
with young people with special
needs and with immigrants and
their families.
Applicants for each post should
be either qualified career counsellors
or graduates with a degree in
Education or a related subject.
Applications should be sent to the
Director of Education, Devon
County Council, 10, St. John's Street,
Exeter EX1 1JH.

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their families.
Applicants for each post should
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or graduates with a degree in
Education or a related subject.
Applications should be sent to the
Director of Education, Devon
County Council, 10, St. John's Street,
Exeter EX1 1JH.

Primary Teacher
Education
KenyaTeacher Educators—
Mathematics, Science and English

At various Primary Teacher Training Colleges, Lec-
turers in their subject, required to participate in
the British Primary Teacher Training Programme,
involving initial and in-service Teacher Training and
elements of curriculum reform directed to an im-
provement of the quality of primary education.
Applicants, under 60, should be Teacher Educators
(trained graduate or non-graduate) with six years'
relevant experience, two of which should have been
in a Teacher Training College; non-graduates must
have Teacher Training experience in a United King-
dom College. For the Science post trained teachers in
Physical Science (Physics/Chemistry or Biology/
Agriculture) as well as General Science are invited
to apply. Initial appointment for 2-3 years.
Salary in range £4,331 to £5,815 p.a. which includes
an allowance, normally tax-free, in range £2,232 to
£4,302 p.a. Starting salaries are assessed in
accordance with the number of completed years of
post-qualification practical teaching experience.
Terminal gratuity 26 per cent p.a. of basic salary.
Other benefits include free family passages, paid
leave, children's education allowances and sub-
sidised accommodation. Superannuation rights may
be preserved. An appointment grant of up to £300
and an interest-free car purchase loan of up to
£900 may be payable in certain circumstances.
Applicants should be citizens of the United
Kingdom.
For full details and an application form please
apply giving age and details of qualifications and
experience to:—

Appointments Officer,
Ministry of
Overseas Development,
Room 301,
Eland House,
Stag Place,
London SW1E 6DH.



Applications invited for

Overseas Position

Teacher and Teacher Trainers, International
Baccalaureate experience preferred. Sub-
jects: English, World History and Social
Sciences for International School Manila,
Philippines.
School year commencing August, 1976. Two
year contract. Candidates must be available
for interview in London third or fourth week
of February, 1976.
Those interested should address their quali-
fications and contact address with telephone
number to:

Dr. Max Snyder,
C/o Mr. A. D. Sims,
Constant & Constant,
9 St. Helen's Place,
London EC3A 6DD.

ENGLISH TUTOR £4,750
FREE OF TAX

A full-time private tutor is required to assist an
Arab businessman and his son in perfecting
their written and spoken English and to
accompany the businessman on his trips abroad
as Tutor/Secretary. The salary will be £4,500
to £5,000 free of tax.
Candidates should be single male graduates age
25 to 38 with teaching experience. A working
knowledge of another European language would
be useful and some experience of first-class
travel would be helpful.
The post will be based in one of the
older-established towns of the Gulf. A
furnished flat and a car will be provided and
a final gratuity will be payable.
Applications with details of experience and
qualifications should be sent to K. Sugden, at
Price Waterhouse Associates, York House,
York Street, Manchester M2 4WS.

**NORTHERN IRELAND
CIVIL SERVICE**

Overseas Development
LesothoPrincipal-Primary
Lecturers—Education

Organization and allocation of staff; supervision
and some teaching; discipline, counselling and
public relations. Applicants must be trained
graduates with a minimum of 5 years' teaching
experience and at least 3 years' experience of
running a Primary/Preparatory School in a devel-
oping country. Specialist qualifications in Primary
Education Administration, Infant and/or Pre-
School Education an advantage. Appointment for
2 years.
Salary in range £3,235-£4,206 p.a. which includes
an allowance, normally tax free in range £1,020-
£1,800 p.a.

Botswana
Education Officer—
Agricultural Studies

To carry out inspections; assist with syllabus
review; advise on text books; prepare and dis-
tribute supportive teaching materials; visit
schools and advise staff; organize and control
in-service courses, seminars and workshops for
teachers; undertake other relevant duties. Ap-
plicants, aged 25-50 must be trained graduates with
a minimum of 5 years' relevant teaching experi-
ence. Experience as an Inspector an advantage.
Appointment for 2-3 years.
Salary in range £3,413-£5,128 p.a. which includes
an allowance, normally tax free, in range £1,470-
£2,886 p.a.

Malawi
Education Officer—
Administration
(Maths and Science)

To be responsible for courses in Mathematics
and Biological Science at Primary, Junior and
"O" level involving the writing of courses or
editing work from other writers; responsible for
work of external tutors; marking work; prepara-
tion of educational broadcast on science topics.
Applicants, aged 25-50, must have a degree in
a Science subject with teaching experience or
a Diploma with considerable experience of teach-
ing Mathematics and/or Biological Sciences;
preference given for experience of correspon-
dence methods or proven ability of teaching via
the printed word (text books or radio/teletype writ-
ing). Appointment for 2-3 years.

Lecturer—English

At a Teachers College to train Primary Teachers
in methodology of English as a second lan-
guage; to teach academic and curriculum
course English. Applicants, aged 25-50, must be
graduate in English with a teaching qualifica-
tion and at least 5 years' teaching experience.
Appointment for 2-3 years.

For full details and an application form please apply, indicating post
concerned, and giving details of age, qualifications and experience to:—
Appointments Officer,
Ministry of Overseas Development
Room 301, Eland House, Stag Place, London, SW1E 6DH.



MISCHIGAN ROUS

Appointments

continued

SWANSEA

Appointments

continued

NORTH-WEST REGION

Appointments

continued

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Appointments

continued

RAVERING

Appointments

continued

NATIONAL MARITIME MUSEUM

Greenwich

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

(EDUCATION)

to give talks and conduct guided tours of the Museum for adults, particularly teachers and students, and groups of school children. Duties also include organising the Museum's Lecture Theatre programme of talks, film shows and conferences; caring for the slide and cine film collections; assisting generally in the Education Services Section.

Candidates must have teaching experience and should normally have a degree, preferably in history. Organising ability and experience of, or interest in, maritime affairs advantageous.

Salary: As RA Grade 1 £3,530-£4,730 or RA Grade II £2,425-£3,800. Level of appointment and starting salary according to age, qualifications and experience. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 6 March 1976) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 or London 01-839 1822 (24 hour answering service). Please quote ref. G(8)382.

ASSISTANT SENIOR

EDUCATIONAL

PSYCHOLOGIST

(£5,463 to £8,003 with effect from February 18, 1976)

Applications are invited for the above post which is one of two senior posts covering the county; this post covers the western area of the county, including Northampton, and the successful applicant would be responsible to the Principal Educational Psychologist for a team of three Psychologists and for the operation of the service in the area.

Candidates are invited from candidates with a good teaching background, honours degree in psychology; and who have completed a post-graduate course in educational psychology.

The commanding salary will be paid on the Southbury scale within points 20-24 (£5,463 to £8,003 with effect from February 18, 1976) depending upon qualifications and experience. Applicants should be able to drive a car and an allowance will be paid for the use of a private car for official business.

Application forms and further details may be obtained by sending an 8in. by 4in. stamped addressed envelope to the Personnel Officer, County Secretary's Department, County Hall, George Row, Northampton, to whom completed forms should be returned by February 29, 1976.

Northamptonshire

Education Department

English as a

Foreign Language

continued

EAST AND WEST

MIDLANDS

continued

HUMBERSIDE

Appointments

continued

BARKING

Appointments

continued

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Appointments

continued

TUTORS

Appointments

continued

EDINBURGH

Appointments

continued

EASTBOURNE

Appointments

continued

EDINBURGH

Appointments

continued

ENGLISH AS A

FOREIGN LANGUAGE

continued

LONDON

Appointments

continued

RSA TEFL CERTIFICATE

Appointments

continued

GENUINE FOREIGN STUDIES

Appointments

continued

SUMMER TEACHING

Appointments

continued

LANCASHIRE

Appointments

continued

SUSSEX

Appointments

continued

YORK AND FINLAND

Appointments

continued

EXPERIENCED E.F.L. TEACHERS

Appointments

continued

LOTHIAN

Appointments

continued

MATURER TEACHERS

Appointments

continued

QUALIFIED AND EXPERIENCED

Appointments

continued

QUALIFIED AND EXPERIENCED

Appointments

continued

QUALIFIED AND EXPERIENCED

Appointments

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QUALIFIED AND EXPERIENCED

Appointments

continued

QUALIFIED AND EXPERIENCED

Appointments

continued

APPOINTMENTS

Wanted

continued

EDUCATIONAL COURSES

Appointments

continued

BIRMINGHAM

Appointments

continued

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

Appointments

continued

W.C.A. SUMMER COURSE

Appointments

continued

CHESHIRE

Appointments

continued

LABAN ART OF MOVEMENT

Appointments

continued

LANCASHIRE

Appointments

continued

SUSSEX

Appointments

continued

LANCASHIRE

Appointments

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SUSSEX

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SUSSEX

Appointments

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LANCASHIRE

Appointments

continued

Awards and

Scholarships

continued

ETE 1976-STAGES FOR

PROFESSORS

continued

PERSONAL

Announcements

continued

AGENCY REQUIRES TUTORS

Appointments

continued

A PRIVATE ADVANCE

Appointments

continued

EMIGRATE

Appointments

continued

BREWER & TURNBULL

Appointments

continued

FOR LOANS AND

MORTGAGES

continued

THE SHAKESPEARE

Appointments

continued

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

Appointments

continued

THE SHAKESPEARE

Appointments

continued

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

Appointments

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Appointments

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THE SHAKESPEARE

Appointments

continued

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

Appointments

continued

THE TIMES EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT 13.2.76

PERSONAL

Announcements

continued

AGENCY REQUIRES TUTORS

Appointments

continued

A PRIVATE ADVANCE

Appointments

continued

EMIGRATE

Appointments

continued

BREWER & TURNBULL

Appointments

continued

FOR LOANS AND

MORTGAGES

continued

THE SHAKESPEARE

Appointments

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UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

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UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

Appointments

continued

THE SHAKESPEARE

Appointments

continued

THE TIMES EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT 13.2.76

PERSONAL

Announcements

continued

AGENCY REQUIRES TUTORS

Appointments

continued

A PRIVATE ADVANCE

Appointments

continued

EMIGRATE

Appointments

continued

BREWER & TURNBULL

Appointments

continued

FOR LOANS AND

MORTGAGES

continued

THE SHAKESPEARE

Appointments

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UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

Appointments

continued

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continued

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Appointments

continued

THE SHAKESPEARE

Appointments

continued

